

**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

1929/1930

(Washington, DC)



P. L. 123

GPO 9-1455

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR THE YEAR

ENDED JUNE 30

District of Columbia.

*Commissioners.
T: Report*

1929



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929

1827

1828

1829

1830

1831

1832

1833

1834

1835

1836

1837

1838

1839

1840

1841

1842

1843

1844

1845

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1929.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia transmit herewith their report of the transactions of the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, as required by law.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

APPROPRIATIONS

The cash receipts of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, amounted to \$38,065,544.84. Revenues of the District of Columbia from taxes and miscellaneous sources, \$28,930,141.99; amount paid by the United States on account of its proportion of appropriations, \$135,402.85; amount transferred to the revenues of the District of Columbia by the United States, \$9,000,000.

The collections from taxes on real estate for the fiscal year 1929 amounted to \$19,382,483.23; collections from taxes on personal property, including taxes on gross earnings and receipts of public utilities, banks, and building associations and on gross receipts of street railway companies, \$3,701,671.47; and collections from taxes on intangible personal property, \$2,496,782.61. Collections from miscellaneous sources amounting to \$3,321,660.57.

The cash expenditures for the fiscal year 1929 from appropriations amounted to \$35,014,488.82, classified as follows:

General government.....	\$1, 975, 991. 01
Protection of life and property.....	5, 730, 217. 17
Health and sanitation.....	3, 432, 615. 99
Highways.....	3, 489, 579. 50
Public welfare.....	5, 081, 483. 81
Education.....	12, 513, 734. 17
Recreation.....	2, 498, 668. 03
Miscellaneous.....	178, 391. 80
Public service enterprises.....	113, 807. 34

TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS

The collections on account of trust and special funds for the fiscal year 1929 amounted to \$5,464,873.50, water revenues representing \$1,507,812.84 of this total; policemen and firemen's relief fund, \$601,216.46; miscellaneous trust fund deposits, \$584,230.91; fund for redemption of real estate from tax sales, \$641,288.06; teachers'

2 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

retirement fund, \$405,339.53; gas tax fund, \$1,677,184.84; and the balance being collections for a number of miscellaneous trust and special funds.

CASH BALANCES JUNE 30, 1929

The cash balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States on June 30, 1929, amounted to \$15,084,281.10, and to the credit of trust and special funds, \$994,132.15.

ASSESSMENT OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The act of Congress approved July 3, 1926 (Public, No. 480), provides that real estate in the District of Columbia shall be assessed annually for purposes of taxation

AMOUNTS OF REAL-ESTATE ASSESSMENTS

The assessed value of land is \$535,000,000 and the assessed value of improvements was \$630,000,000, or a total of \$1,165,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1929.

The tax rate for the fiscal year 1930 has been fixed at \$1.70 per hundred.

The value of new buildings and additions added for the fiscal year 1928-29 amounted to \$35,077,300, located as follows: Northwest city, \$11,647,600; northeast and southeast city, \$1,054,100; southwest city, \$122,800; northwest county and Georgetown, \$18,603,600; northeast and southeast county, \$3,649,200. Amount of assessment for improvements removed \$1,317,750.

Assessment of land and improvements, District of Columbia, from 1911 to 1930, inclusive, as shown in yearly report

Year	Land	Improvements	Total	Rate	Tax
1911.....	\$151,616,821	\$143,150,726	\$294,767,547	\$1.50	\$4,421,513
1912.....	169,648,481	160,674,006	330,322,487	1.50	4,954,837
1913.....	169,153,985	170,045,005	339,198,990	1.50	5,087,985
1914.....	169,212,009	175,912,045	345,124,144	1.50	5,176,862
1915.....	208,279,494	182,029,784	390,309,278	1.50	5,854,639
1916.....	207,173,905	187,035,999	394,209,904	1.50	5,913,148
1917.....	207,355,359	194,734,873	402,099,232	1.50	6,031,488
1918.....	209,377,939	200,795,670	410,173,609	1.50	6,152,604
1919.....	208,097,025	206,513,666	414,610,691	1.50	6,219,160
1920.....	213,409,811	213,123,819	426,533,630	1.50	6,399,354
1921.....	213,786,853	221,008,933	434,795,786	1.95	8,478,498
1922.....	224,333,810	248,540,399	472,874,209	1.82	8,606,311
1923.....	335,538,719	387,660,549	723,199,268	1.30	9,401,590
1924.....	355,657,562	423,203,111	778,860,673	1.20	9,346,328
1925.....	355,752,055	463,875,517	819,627,572	1.40	11,474,758
1926.....	402,848,046	497,901,796	900,749,842	1.70	15,312,747
1927.....	400,882,739	545,487,703	946,367,442	1.80	17,034,614
1928.....	532,986,060	585,107,102	1,118,093,162	1.70	19,007,584
1929.....	531,211,850	606,846,055	1,138,057,905	1.70	19,346,984
1930.....	548,021,375	634,441,970	1,182,463,345	1.70	20,101,877

1911 to 1922, inclusive, at two-thirds value.

1923 to 1930, inclusive, at full, true value.

PERSONAL-TAX ASSESSMENTS

The personal-tax levy for the fiscal year 1929 had a grand total of \$6,529,435.20 derived from three different classes of assessments. First, an amount derived from a levy on household furniture (above \$1,000 value), merchandise, jewelry, boats, vehicles, horses, etc., or

what is commonly known as tangible personal property; second from a tax on the gross earnings of banks, trust companies, and public-service corporations; third, from the tax on moneys and credits, including moneys loaned and invested, bonds and shares of stock, or what is generally known as intangible personal property.

The following table shows the amount of tax levied for the various years under the act of July 1, 1902, and amendments, for the assessment of personal property:

Rate on intangible property \$3 per thousand, 1918 to 1922, inclusive, and \$5 per thousand, 1923 to 1929, inclusive

Year	Rate	Value	Tax	Tax on public-service corporations, banks, etc., per cent on gross earnings	Tax on intangible personal property	Total
1903.....	\$1.50	\$14,872,536.00	\$233,095.49	\$340,437.57	-----	\$563,533.06
1904.....	1.50	15,932,894.00	238,993.56	398,422.05	-----	637,415.61
1905.....	1.50	17,624,805.00	264,373.08	401,875.12	-----	666,248.20
1906.....	1.50	18,806,096.00	282,091.47	442,243.22	-----	724,334.69
1907.....	1.50	20,700,403.00	310,506.06	495,181.94	-----	805,688.00
1908.....	1.50	22,402,990.00	336,044.85	527,837.25	-----	863,882.10
1909.....	1.50	23,182,110.00	352,100.50	567,352.78	-----	919,453.28
1910.....	1.50	25,192,361.00	377,885.41	629,137.00	-----	1,007,022.41
1911.....	1.50	27,550,662.00	413,259.93	676,280.86	-----	1,089,540.79
1912.....	1.50	29,609,766.00	444,246.49	687,799.14	-----	1,131,945.63
1913.....	1.50	32,122,407.00	481,836.11	713,219.19	-----	1,195,055.30
1914.....	1.50	32,319,713.00	484,795.70	745,296.17	-----	1,230,091.87
1915.....	1.50	34,530,823.00	517,962.23	757,804.96	-----	1,275,827.31
1916.....	1.50	35,041,985.00	525,629.77	792,712.95	-----	1,318,342.72
1917.....	1.50	38,316,667.00	574,750.01	796,624.90	-----	1,371,374.91
1918.....	1.50	43,140,336.00	647,106.04	835,181.95	\$890,779.39	2,373,066.38
1919.....	1.50	56,226,510.50	843,397.66	951,234.04	880,519.34	2,675,151.04
1920.....	1.50	66,821,047.00	1,022,315.71	1,118,389.26	969,093.85	3,089,798.80
1921.....	1.95	83,844,796.25	1,634,973.53	1,472,027.91	971,848.74	4,078,849.18
1922.....	1.82	84,566,955.68	1,539,118.59	1,560,075.08	1,007,249.46	4,106,443.13
1923.....	1.30	87,588,795.93	1,138,653.88	1,596,262.58	1,825,395.45	4,560,311.91
1924.....	1.20	97,360,486.50	1,168,325.83	1,678,902.59	1,899,006.45	4,746,238.87
1925.....	1.40	99,977,565.80	1,399,685.92	1,732,329.65	2,050,530.94	5,182,546.51
1926.....	1.70	100,708,130.00	1,712,207.75	1,999,093.15	2,185,429.04	5,896,729.94
1927.....	1.80	104,623,370.00	1,883,220.66	2,043,923.63	2,362,984.43	6,290,134.72
1928.....	1.70	105,653,152.00	1,796,103.58	2,115,679.11	2,479,541.98	6,391,324.67
1929.....	1.70	103,539,380.00	1,760,169.46	2,146,440.46	2,622,825.28	6,529,435.20

Personal tax, tangible and intangible, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929

	Levy	Tax
Tangible personal property, at \$1.70 per \$100.....	\$103,539,380.00	\$1,760,169.46
Bonding companies, at 1½ per cent gross receipts.....	810,658.00	12,159.87
Title insurance companies, at 1½ per cent on gross receipts.....	802,548.00	12,038.22
Building and loan associations, at 2 per cent on gross earnings.....	3,299,842.00	65,996.84
Incorporated savings banks at 4 per cent on their gross earnings less interest paid depositors.....	1,862,505.00	74,500.20
Electric-light companies, at 4 per cent gross earnings.....	7,483,796.00	299,351.84
Telephone companies, at 4 per cent on gross earnings.....	7,915,870.00	316,634.80
Street-railway companies, at 4 per cent on gross receipts.....	10,936,147.13	437,445.89
Gaslight companies, at 5 per cent on gross earnings.....	3,794,559.00	189,727.94
Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator & Railway Co., at 5 per cent on gross earnings.....	17,504.34	875.22
National banks, at 6 per cent on gross earnings.....	6,217,853.95	373,071.23
Trust companies, at 6 per cent on gross earnings.....	6,060,640.18	363,638.41
Private bankers, at \$500 per annum.....	-----	1,000.00
Total.....	152,741,303.60	3,906,609.92
Intangible personal property, 1929, at 0.05 of 1 per cent.....	524,565,056.00	2,622,825.28
Grand total for collection, 1929.....	-----	6,529,435.20

Number of accounts tangible property only.....	27,905
Number of accounts intangible only.....	6,506
Number of accounts having both tangible and intangible, 1929.....	40,627
Total.....	75,038

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

The amount of special-assessment work is set forth in the following statement of special assessments levied during the year ending June 30, 1929:

Assessment and permit work.....	\$411, 363. 93
Paving roadways.....	704, 819. 75
Assessments levied by juries for street extensions, opening minor streets and alleys, and establishment of building line.....	8, 993. 47
Total.....	1, 125, 177. 15
Number of services served during the year.....	14, 754
Number of tax certificates passed.....	21, 556
Amounts levied under different character of work:	
Sidewalks.....	\$31, 905. 74
Curbs.....	90, 811. 33
Sewers.....	229, 730. 41
Paving alleys.....	58, 916. 45
Total.....	411, 363. 93
Under amounts collectible for extension of streets, minor streets, alleys, and establishment of building lines:	
Street extensions.....	1, 986. 97
Opening minor streets and alleys.....	7, 006. 50
Total.....	8, 993. 47

WATER-MAIN TAX DIVISION

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, the water-main tax division levied assessments in the amount of \$187,742.96, as against \$182,543.38 for the same period ending June 30, 1928. The itemized collections follow:

Water-main taxes collected.....	\$171, 438. 17
Water-main taxes collected by sale January.....	7, 842. 27
Interest collected.....	8, 462. 52
Total amount collected.....	187, 742. 96
Number of notices served.....	947
Number of tax certificates passed.....	21, 556

TAX CERTIFICATE DIVISION AND RECORDS OF TRANSFERS

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, the tax certificate division received 21,556 orders for certificates.

During the same period 76 surveyor's plats were received and certificates issued, and 42 auditor's certificates were issued.

Abstracts from the land records of the District number 14,395 deeds.

AUTOMOBILE TAX

Beginning January 1, 1930, the personal-property tax on automobiles will be collected at the time the license plates are issued. In January persons will be required to pay the amount of their personal tax for the period that extends from July 1, 1930, to December 31, 1930. This will in no way affect the payment of the second half of the fiscal year 1930 tax in the month of March of 1930, that payment being, under the law, for the period that extends from January 1, 1930, to June 30, 1930. Estimating from the license tags issued for the calendar year 1929, it is thought there will, approximately, be between 85,000 and 90,000 personal property automobile assessments

collected during the month of January of 1930, and there will be collected for the entire fiscal year approximately \$50,000 more on automobiles than has ever before been collected.

GASOLINE TAX

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, 43 companies and four Government agencies reported 67,628,955 gallons with a resultant tax of \$1,352,579.10.

The above amounts would indicate that there was paid on each car an average tax of \$9.39 for the 12-month period. A comparative statement of gasoline-tax receipts from July 1, 1924, to date is embodied below:

Gasoline-tax receipts, fiscal years 1925 to 1929 (July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1929)

Fiscal year	Gallons reported	Tax	Number of companies	Increase tax over previous fiscal year
1925.....	41,093,524½	\$821,870.49	19	-----
1926.....	48,054,043½	961,080.87	18	\$139,210.38
1927.....	54,510,613	1,091,212.26	23	130,131.39
1928.....	60,193,034	1,203,860.69	26	203,860.69
1929.....	67,628,955	1,352,579.10	47	148,718.41

STATEMENT A.—*Showing cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, and expenditures therefrom on account of District of Columbia appropriations, trust and special funds*

	Detail	Total	Grand total
CASH BALANCES, JULY 1, 1928			
To the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, on account of—			
Appropriations.....	\$1,690,644.60		
Trust and special funds.....	311,180.62	\$2,001,825.22	
In the Treasury of the United States on account of—			
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	13,267,301.21		
Trust and special funds.....	957,453.73	14,224,754.94	
INCOME			
Revenues collected on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia.....	28,930,141.99		
Amount transferred to the District of Columbia revenues by the United States.....	9,000,000.00		
Amount paid by the United States account of proportion of District of Columbia appropriations.....	135,402.85		
Collections account of trust and special funds.....	5,464,873.50	43,530,418.34	\$59,756,998.50
EXPENDITURES			
Net expenditures from appropriations.....	35,014,488.82		
Net expenditures account of trust and special funds.....	5,237,283.92		
Amount transferred to the policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	463,562.61	40,715,335.35	
CASH BALANCES JUNE 30, 1929			
To the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, June 30, 1929:			
Appropriations.....	2,461,158.12		
Trust and special funds.....	502,091.78	2,963,249.90	
In the Treasury of the United States on account of—			
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	15,084,281.10		
Trust and special funds.....	879,021.56		
Collections made by the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1929 but not taken up by the Treasury until the following fiscal year account trust and special funds.....	115,110.59	16,078,413.25	59,756,998.50

6 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT B.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for receipts, other than trust and special funds, deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, advances from appropriations payable from the revenues of said District, and cash balances of the District of Columbia*

	Detail	Total	Grand total
Cash balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1928.....	\$13, 267, 301. 21		
Revenues of the District of Columbia deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929.....	28, 930, 141. 99		
Amount transferred to the credit of the revenues of the District of Columbia by the United States.....	9, 000, 000. 00	\$51, 197, 443. 20	
Net advances from all appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929.....	35, 649, 599. 49		
Amount transferred to the credit of the policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	463, 562. 61	36, 113, 162. 10	
Balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1929.....			\$15, 084, 281. 10
Balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as above indicated.....		15, 084, 281. 10	
Less various amounts deposited with the collector of taxes during the fiscal year 1929 but not taken up by the Treasury of the United States until the following fiscal year.....	114, 106. 47		
Less repayments deposited with the Treasurer United States during fiscal year 1929 but not taken up by Treasury until the following fiscal year.....	384. 51	114, 490. 98	
Balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as shown by the books of the General Accounting Office and the Treasury of the United States.....		14, 969, 790. 12	

STATEMENT C.—*Statement of District of Columbia sinking fund account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929*

	Detail	Total	Grand total
LIABILITIES			
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds outstanding June 30, 1928.....	\$103, 950. 00		
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds canceled by redemption during fiscal year 1929.....	000. 00		
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds outstanding June 30, 1929.....		\$103, 950. 00	
Reserve to meet registered and coupon interest outstanding June 30, 1929.....		3, 232. 74	
Balance of cash on hand.....		107, 182. 74 6, 332. 50	\$113, 515. 24
ASSETS			
Cash balance June 30, 1928.....		113, 515. 24	
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds redeemed and interest paid during the fiscal year 1929.....		000. 00	113, 515. 24

PURCHASING OFFICE

Through this office are purchased all supplies, stores, materials, and equipment required by the various divisions of the government of the District of Columbia.

The total expended during the year amounted to \$5,179,665.19, embracing supplies and materials of every conceivable nature, which may be classified generally as follows:

Agriculture supplies	\$3, 475. 27
Appliances, office; typewriters, adding and computing machines, and repairs thereto	87, 134. 04
Automobile supplies, including tires and tubes	39, 392. 63
Books; school, blank, reference, etc	78, 122. 19
Construction materials used in road, street, sewer work, and buildings	1, 352, 535. 24
Drugs, chemicals, hospital and biological supplies, laboratory apparatus, etc	152, 110. 80
Dry goods, boots, shoes, window shades, and flags	167, 885. 99
Electrical supplies, plumbing supplies, fire-alarm boxes, cable, etc	273, 158. 91
Fire apparatus and repairs thereto	51, 732. 21
Badges, insigna, and repairs thereto	2, 023. 82
Flour, forage, and seed	101, 296. 46
Fuel, coal and wood only	392, 645. 54
Groceries, meats, fish, and poultry	343, 450. 01
Furniture, floor covering, office equipment	332, 081. 20
Hardware, lumber, paints, and oils	548, 970. 46
Heating appliances; furnaces, stoves, ranges, radiators, etc., and repairs thereto	18, 865. 59
Ice	12, 057. 53
Laundering service and laundry equipment	10, 583. 62
Lighting service; gas and electricity—buildings only	182, 361. 48
Machinery; engines, pumps, tanks, etc., and repairs thereto	81, 714. 62
Milk, butter, and eggs	46, 215. 60
Pianos and repairs thereto, including tuning	22, 901. 37
Playground and athletic supplies	53, 176. 10
Postage	24, 704. 10
Printing, engraving, binding, and binding materials	106, 031. 08
Repairs, miscellaneous, including minor repairs to buildings	25, 069. 59
Stationery and school supplies for pupils	109, 100. 91
Tags, metal, dog, and wagon	441. 45
Telegrams and telephone service	30, 192. 76
Transportation, freight, express, and hauling	79, 657. 19
Uniforms, police and fire	99, 961. 05
Vegetables and fruits	13, 101. 93
Vehicles, motor and repairs thereto	214, 127. 45
Miscellaneous	123, 387. 00
Total	5, 179, 663. 19

LICENSE BUREAU

The license bureau collected a total of \$350,939.54 for the year ended June 30, 1929, from the following sources:

	Number	Amount
Motor vehicle tags:		
1929	169, 662	\$176, 702. 00
1928	146, 143	154, 267. 00
Increase	23, 519	22, 435. 00
Duplicate motor vehicle tags:		
1929	1, 374	687. 00
1928	1, 559	779. 50
Decrease	185	92. 50
Duplicate registration cards:		
1929	2, 425	1, 212. 50
1928	1, 995	997. 50
Increase	430	215. 00
Miscellaneous licenses:		
1929	15, 676	172, 338. 04
1928	14, 043	161, 741. 05
Increase	1, 633	10, 596. 99

The amount collected during the fiscal year 1929 is an increase of \$33,154.49 over the previous year.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Capt. Herbert C. Whitehurst, assistant to the engineer commissioner, resigned from the United States Army on March 12, 1929, and was succeeded in the office of assistant to the engineer commissioner by Capt. Hugh P. Oram, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, on June 10, 1929.

CADETS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The District of Columbia is entitled, under section 1 of "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919," and other laws, to four cadetships in the United States Military Academy. The present appointees are Donald R. Patterson for the term ending in June, 1931, and Earl Gilmore Wheeler, Rush Blodgett Lincoln, jr., and William Menoher, jr., for the term ending in June, 1932.

MIDSHIPMEN AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

Under a provision in the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1919, two midshipmen from the District of Columbia are in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. These midshipmen are James Alvin Adkins and Charles Bowling Martell, for the terms to be completed in June, 1930. In the appropriation for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, the number of midshipmen to be appointed from the District of Columbia is restricted to two.

CORPORATION COUNSEL

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

During the fiscal year this office had five important questions before the Supreme Court of the United States, two of which are awaiting final determination by that tribunal.

In one of the decided cases, namely, the District of Columbia, petitioner, *v. Oscar Wilkinson* (No. 167), involving the question of notice to owners of lands assessed for benefits by the verdict of condemnation juries, which was referred to in the last annual report as pending on certiorari in the Supreme Court of the United States, the application for the writ was denied on October 8, 1928. The decision of the court of appeals in this case is thus made final. However, having in mind the prospect of this very result, this situation was remedied by promptly calling the matter to the attention of Congress and securing legislation upon the subject as evidenced by the act of May 29, 1928, which provides for notice to owners of lands who may be assessed for benefits. Due to the prompt action of Congress in this matter there was not only a considerable saving of time but a possible breakdown in condemnation cases was averted.

In another case involving the franchise tax upon banks, which was raised in the case of *Riggs National Bank v. District of Columbia*

and which resulted in a decision adverse to the city both in the court below and in the court of appeals, the question was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by application for writ of certiorari, which application was denied on April 8, 1929. This case involved the question of whether or not interest from United States securities could be properly included in the gross earnings of the banks for the purpose of collecting the franchise tax of 6 per cent imposed by paragraph 5 of the act of July 1, 1902. The refusal of the Supreme Court of the United States to grant the writ of certiorari in this case establishes the rule that the interest from such securities can not be included in the gross earnings.

The office of the corporation counsel took the view that such income was untaxable, but felt that owing to the important question involved, the issue should properly be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that court held as above indicated.

The applications for writs of certiorari in the cases of the Potomac Electric Power Co. *v.* Rudolph et al., and the Washington Railway & Electric Co. *v.* Rudolph et al., to review the judgment of the court of appeals sustaining the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia involving the franchise tax of 4 per cent upon the gross earnings of the power company and railway company, respectively, were denied by the Supreme Court on January 14, 1929. These cases involved the propriety of including in gross receipts interest derived from the investment of capital and rents derived from real estate. The decisions in all the courts were in favor of the District of Columbia.

On March 11, 1929, the Supreme Court of the United States granted an application for writ of certiorari in the case of the District of Columbia *v.* Georgiana Thompson. This case arose out of a proceeding in eminent domain for the extension of Lamont Street NW. The plaintiff was assessed \$200 benefits by reason of the opening of said street, which she paid, and thereafter brought suit in the municipal court to recover this amount because the District had failed to extend the street as contemplated. She recovered in the municipal court, and on appeal by the District the judgment in her favor was affirmed. It is hoped that the issue will be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the coming term of that court.

There is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States an application for writ of certiorari in the case of the District of Columbia *v.* Charles H. Fred to review a decision of the court of appeals, which reversed the judgment of the police court convicting Fred of driving an automobile without having a permit. Fred had been a resident of the District of Columbia and had had his operator's permit revoked, whereupon he removed to the State of Virginia and obtained an operator's permit there, which he used in the District of Columbia. The court of appeals reaffirming its decision in the King case (51 App. D. C. 160) decided that by reason of the reciprocal relations between the State of Virginia and the District of Columbia he was entitled to operate in the District of Columbia under a Virginia license. It is hoped that some plan may be arranged with the Virginia authorities similar to that used with the Maryland motor vehicle authorities which will clear up this very serious situation.

COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During the fiscal year the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia rendered decisions in 22 cases in which the District of Columbia was a party. Thirteen such decisions were favorable and 9 adverse to the District of Columbia and 12 cases are now pending in that court.

In the numerous suits brought by the school teachers, approximately 500 in number, in the municipal court to determine the question of longevity pay arising under the act of June 4, 1924, wherein the municipal court rendered judgments favorable to the plaintiffs in the five cases which were selected as proper types for test cases, the court of appeals granted writs of certiorari in these cases, and, in the cases of Marian Newman et al., rendered judgments reversing the municipal court. The questions concerned are too complicated to be set forth in this report, but the decision was favorable to the view taken by the corporation counsel's office.

In another series of cases filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to determine the status of teachers in the junior high schools, and involving also the act of June 4, 1924, the cases of Gillem and Catlett were taken as representative of this class and the judgments of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and in the court of appeals were likewise favorable to the District of Columbia.

One of the cases successfully defended by the District of Columbia in this court was that of *In re Hannah K. Cook*, lunatic. This was an appeal from a decree of the District of Columbia Supreme Court denying the prayers of a petition filed in the lower court asking that a lunacy verdict be declared void because of alleged informalities in its form. The importance of this case may be appreciated when it is realized that the validity of several thousand lunacy verdicts identical in form was involved in the outcome of this litigation, many of which doubtless affected the title to real estate.

The case of *Charles A. Godfree v. W. L. Peak*, superintendent of the Washington Asylum and Jail, decided by the court of appeals on February 4, 1929, involved the validity of a rule of the police court in relation to signing bills of exceptions. Godfree was convicted in police court for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and sentenced to serve a term in jail. A bill of exceptions was made up which the police court judge refused to sign because not in conformity with the rule, and the court of appeals afterwards held to be invalid. Subsequently, however, the trial judge signed the bill of exceptions, but instead of applying to the court of appeals for writ of error, the defendant applied for a writ of habeas corpus. The petition was dismissed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and this decision was affirmed by the court of appeals. Counsel for Godfree has announced his intention of taking the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, but no definite steps have as yet been taken.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During the fiscal year 45 actions at law were filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in which the District of Columbia was named as a party defendant, 6 of which were against policemen, all of which were defended by the Corporation Counsel's Office.

In this court 16 cases, in which the District of Columbia was a party defendant, were disposed of during the fiscal year. Seven such cases resulted in favor of the District of Columbia after trial, in two of which cases appeals were noted; five such cases resulted adversely to the District of Columbia, an appeal being noted in one such case; the District of Columbia consented to judgments in two such cases, and two cases were settled and dismissed.

Sixty-eight equity suits were filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year, in which the District of Columbia was named as a party defendant. Nineteen equity cases were disposed of during the fiscal year, 7 in favor of the District of Columbia and 12 resulted adversely to the District of Columbia, in 2 of which cases appeals have been taken by the municipality to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were pending in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, 30 proceedings in condemnation. During the fiscal year, 20 additional condemnation cases were filed. During the fiscal year, 6 verdicts in condemnation cases were finally ratified and confirmed, 1 proceeding was discontinued by the commissioners, and 44 cases are now pending.

In an action for personal injuries brought against the municipality and the Capital Traction Co. for \$50,000, for injuries sustained by one Kathryn A. Collins as a result of the automobile in which she was a passenger running off the Calvert Street Bridge, over the curb and through the handrail into the ravine. She was seriously injured and confined to the hospital for a substantial period of time. Before this case was submitted to the jury, on motion of counsel for the Capital Traction Co., that defendant was exonerated of legal responsibility for the damage sustained. The jury, after deliberation, returned a verdict in favor of the District of Columbia. Motion for a new trial was made and overruled by the court, and the case is now pending on appeal before the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

In the case of *White v. Hesse et al.*, which was an action to enjoin the police department from seizing summarily slot machines which were appearing in large numbers throughout the District of Columbia, and particularly in school regions. A motion to make more definite and certain was filed on behalf of Major Hesse by this office, and following the granting of same, a motion to dismiss was filed, the latter being granted by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This matter is now pending on appeal before the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

In the cases of *Espey* and *Little*, which were actions at law in the sums of \$7,500 and \$5,000, respectively, and arose out of the subsidence of the sidewalls of two houses on Longfellow Street as the result of the installation of a sewer in a 10-foot alley, the records of the engineers of the District showed that the walls of these houses did, in fact, subside immediately following the construction of this sewer, and, therefore, the only question before the court was the amount of damage to be awarded. There was a great diversity of testimony as to the actual damage sustained, a number of engineers testifying on behalf of the claimants in these actions that their houses had been damaged in a sum from \$4,500 up to \$5,000. Verdicts were returned in the amounts of \$1,100 and \$2,100, respectively.

Pursuant to directions from the commissioners, these cases were not appealed, it being believed that the aforesaid recoveries were probably less than would be secured were a new trial granted and the matter resubmitted to another jury.

Lunacy proceedings to the number of 449 were filed by the corporation counsel's office in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year. Of this number 385 respondents were found to be of unsound mind and committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane; 1 respondent was adjudged insane but eloped before being transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital; lunacy inquisitions were had in the cases of 2 respondents, who were duly adjudged incompetent, but who died before being formally committed to St. Elizabeths Hospital, while 3 respondents who were adjudged of unsound mind, but neither dangerous nor indigent, were discharged from custody; 13 respondents were adjudged not insane and discharged; the petitions in 28 cases were dismissed on motion of the assistant corporation counsel, it appearing that the respondents, although believed to be of unsound mind, could be cared for by relatives or friends without danger to the public. Ten respondents died before trial, 5 respondents were admitted to the hospital on duplicate permits, and 2 cases are pending.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In the municipal court, during the fiscal year replevin proceedings to the number of seven were filed against officials of the Metropolitan police department and the defendants represented by the corporation counsel's office. In each of said cases satisfactory proof of ownership of the property involved was established by the plaintiffs and their property restored to them. One hundred and sixty-nine other proceedings were instituted against the District of Columbia in the municipal court during the fiscal year. In the 5 test cases, which were selected from the 436 suits filed by school teachers during the previous fiscal year, and which were referred to in the last annual report as having been decided in favor of the plaintiffs in the municipal court, the court of appeals granted the writs of certiorari and also rendered judgments reversing the municipal court in each case. One case was dismissed prior to trial; 4 cases were settled without trial; 2 cases were tried and judgments rendered in favor of the District; 7 cases were decided adversely to the District of Columbia; 148 cases are pending; the majority of cases pending involving suits under the so-called Borland laws. Eighteen suits were filed by the corporation counsel's office in behalf of the District of Columbia in this court, the same being 7 landlord and tenant proceedings, 4 of which resulted in judgments in favor of the District of Columbia and 3 of which are still pending; 9 vault rent cases, 7 of which were settled before trial and dismissed and 2 are pending; and 2 other suits, 1 of which was for possession of real estate and the other for rent of property, both of which resulted in judgments favorable to the District of Columbia.

POLICE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During the fiscal year information to the number of 82,604 were filed in the District branch of the police court, and during that period fines and forfeitures aggregating \$396,738.68 were collected. This

amount is exclusive of \$18,227 collected at station houses on minor traffic charges and forwarded to police court since May 2, 1929, the date on which the new practice of requiring traffic violators and other minor offenders to go to the respective precincts and deposit collateral, and then and there notify the station clerk as to whether or not they would appear in court and answer the collateral list on the following day, went into operation. This plan was first presented by the Bureau of Efficiency and after a number of modifications suggested by the corporation counsel's office was adopted. It has worked out exceedingly well in practice. The increase in the number of informations filed in this court over the last fiscal year numbered 11,332. Of the total 82,604 informations filed, 48,405 were for violations of the traffic regulations and 34,199 for miscellaneous violations of police regulations and acts of Congress in the nature of police regulations.

The increase in traffic court informations filed over the last fiscal year numbered 6,419. This increase is exclusive of 6,633 persons who deposited collateral at station houses on minor traffic charges and who did not appear in court from and after May 2, 1929, the date on which the new collateral-forfeiture practice above referred to went into effect.

Fines and forfeitures collected in this court for the fiscal year 1928-29 as compared with 1927-28 are as follows:

	Fiscal year 1927-28	Fiscal year 1928-29	Increase
Traffic cases.....	\$170, 288. 36	\$223, 560. 90	\$53, 272. 54
Miscellaneous cases.....	144, 752. 24	173, 177. 78	28, 425. 54
Total.....	315, 040. 60	396, 738. 68	81, 698. 08

A detailed statement by offenses, of number of cases filed in police and traffic court for the fiscal years 1927-28 and 1928-29 follows.

Police court cases

	Fiscal year 1927-28	Fiscal year 1928-29	Increase	Decrease
Intoxication.....	14, 072	14, 123	51	-----
Drinking in public.....	98	64	-----	34
Disorderly conduct.....	10, 876	14, 191	3, 325	-----
Enticing prostitution.....	78	188	110	-----
Indecent exposure.....	112	147	35	-----
Nuisance.....	54	162	108	-----
Smoke law.....	157	94	-----	63
Female 8-hour law.....	19	30	11	-----
Health ordinances.....	346	296	-----	50
Police regulations.....	2, 782	4, 115	1, 333	-----
Weights and measures.....	85	69	-----	16
Throwing missiles.....	11	13	2	-----
Vagrancy.....	753	807	54	-----
Total.....	29, 286	34, 199	5, 029	163

Traffic court cases

	Fiscal year 1927-28	Fiscal year 1928-29	Increase	Decrease
Driving intoxicated.....	356	467	111	-----
Leave after colliding.....	317	438	121	-----
No permit.....	1,841	1,784	-----	57
Reckless driving, second offense.....	38	59	11	-----
Speed, third offense.....	53	70	17	-----
Revoked permit.....	69	159	90	-----
Speeding.....	7,141	7,422	281	-----
Reckless driving.....	1,560	1,692	132	-----
Passing street car.....	262	164	-----	98
Bad brakes.....	204	412	148	-----
Minor offenses.....	30,039	35,066	5,857	-----
Right of way.....	-----	499	-----	-----
Permit by misrepresentation.....	-----	18	-----	-----
Loaning permit.....	-----	55	-----	-----
Total.....	41,986	48,405	6,768	155

Fiscal year 1928-29:

District of Columbia cases..... 34,199
 Traffic cases..... 48,405

Total..... 82,604

It will be noted that the driving while intoxicated charges show an increase of 111, and the speeding cases an increase of 281 over the previous fiscal year.

During the fiscal year 230 trials by jury were had in the District of Columbia branch of the police court. Of this number 82 of such trials resulted in convictions, 115 in findings of not guilty, and 33 in disagreements of the jury.

JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During the fiscal year proceedings in the number of 1,849 were filed in the juvenile court, resulting in 4,950 court hearings. Of these, 1,562 related to delinquent children and resulted in 1,340 convictions; 47 bastardy cases were tried, in 26 of which verdicts of guilty were rendered, 7 were adjudged not guilty, 4 were discontinued upon suggestion of the marriage of the parties, 1 was discontinued at the request of the complainant, and 3 were dismissed upon the suggestion of the death of the child. One hundred and sixty-nine nonsupport cases were presented, in 98 of which guilty verdicts were reported, 6 were adjudged not guilty, and 53 are awaiting trial. Child-labor cases were 26; compulsory school attendance cases were 112; destitute and dependent cases resulted in 324 commitments, and there were also 2 contributory delinquency cases.

During the past fiscal year the new child labor law had its first use. Although the number of cases filed under this law has increased during this period, the increase is not particularly large. The law provided for the appointment of certain child-labor inspectors, but due to the lack of an appropriation by Congress for the payment of such officers, they were not appointed until the 30th of June of this year. It is expected that these officers, two of whom have been appointed, will greatly increase the number of cases during the present fiscal year.

Recapitulation

	Number of cases
Supreme Court of the United States.....	5
Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.....	34
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.....	169
Lunacy proceedings.....	499
Municipal Court of the District of Columbia.....	641
Police court.....	82, 604
Juvenile court.....	1, 849
Total.....	85, 302

BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

During the year the corporation counsel's office in connection with the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia, secured from the estates of persons adjudged to be of unsound mind and committed to St. Elizabeths reimbursements to the District of Columbia in the sum of \$61,779.47, which amount represented the cost of care and treatment of such persons in that institution.

GENERAL WORK OF THE OFFICE

The general work of the corporation counsel's office consisted of the approval as to form of 118 bonds, 481 contracts, 565 tax deeds, 15 right-of-way deeds, 40 licenses, 58 leases, 5 deeds, 4 contract modifications, and 49 special agreements. Three hundred and sixty written opinions were rendered to the commissioners. Many other opinions were given orally to the heads of departments and District officials, and a large number of consultations had, of which no record is kept.

During the fiscal year this office received 694 reports of accidents and claims for damages in which the District of Columbia might have been involved. Each report was investigated by the inspector of claims assigned to this office and reports thereon obtained and filed for future reference. This official also investigates and reports, in behalf of the Employees Compensation Commission, all claims by municipal employees for damages alleged to have been sustained in the performance of their duties. As a result of these investigations, during the fiscal year, 597 employees of the District were found to have been injured in the performance of their duties, and, in addition to being rendered medical care, were compensated in the total amount of \$12,865.55. For medical attention, hospital service, and allowance in behalf of widows and minor children of municipal employees injured in line of duty, there was expended during the fiscal year the sum of \$31,646.99.

During the fiscal year \$1,044.59 was collected by this office for damages to lamp-posts within the District of Columbia.

The office of the corporation counsel provides chairmen for the police and firemen's retiring and relief board. An assistant corporation counsel acted as prosecutor at all hearings of the police trial-board and fire department trial board and also as legal advisor to both boards, and attended all inquests where fatalities occurred in which the District of Columbia might possibly have been involved. The corporation counsel sits as a member of the special board appointed by the commissioners to acquire land for the new municipal center.

The activities of this board will be reported in detail by its chairman. Additionally, the corporation counsel has been called before various committees of Congress concerning various matters pending before Congress and has responded to the request of a large number of Members of Congress for the views of this office upon such subjects. Upon such questions the views of the Board of Commissioners has been first obtained.

During the fiscal year this office was also called upon to prosecute a police captain before the Metropolitan police trial board, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, due to the importance of this case from a public standpoint, appointed a special board composed of civilian members, its chairman being an assistant engineer commissioner, and by reason of the importance of this matter the corporation counsel himself appeared with the regular police trial board prosecutor in the prosecution of this case. The actual trial took 11 days, and the record discloses 4,516 folios of testimony. The result was an acquittal of the officer involved.

During the fiscal year the principal assistant to the corporation counsel sat as chairman of a board to revise the license law of the District of Columbia. After several months of careful study and consideration a bill was drafted and submitted to the commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

There were collected through the Department of Insurance during 1928 the following license fees and taxes:

	Licenses issued	Collections
Company and association licenses.....	513	\$10,429.30
Principal agents' licenses.....	361	17,320.97
Ordinary solicitors' licenses.....	3,100	13,524.66
Industrial solicitors' licenses.....	1,172	1,863.13
Insurance brokers' licenses.....	70	2,979.26
Assignments of various licenses.....	821	205.25
Filing fees on initial carriers' licenses.....	38	350.00
	6,075	46,702.57
TAXES		
Life insurance companies.....		221,229.16
Fire and marine insurance companies.....		44,387.20
Casualty insurance companies.....		35,898.38
Total.....		301,514.74
Grand total.....		348,217.31

INSURANCE PREMIUMS AND LOSSES

There were collected by the insurance companies and associations in the District premiums totaling \$29,128,013.12, while the losses paid aggregated \$8,234,913.28.

INSURANCE WRITTEN

The amount of insurance written during the year, exclusive of casualty, was \$2,342,740,435.

COMPANIES ENTERING AND WITHDRAWING

Forty-two companies entered the District during 1928, while five withdrew. Two companies reinsured.

LEGISLATION

Congress passed in December last two bills amending the fraternal insurance laws as follows: Section 749, enlarging the powers of the fraternal societies in the payment of benefits, and section 764, increasing the number of exempted societies from the jurisdiction of the insurance department.

On May 17, 1928, the President signed Senate bill 3565 making the provisions of the longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation act of March 4, 1928, applicable to the District.

FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUMS AND LOSSES

The following is a comparative statement of the fire insurance premiums received and the losses paid in the District during the past 10 years, viz:

	Premiums received	Losses paid	Percent- age
1919.....	\$1,553,605.85	\$561,784.62	36 $\frac{1}{10}$
1920.....	1,860,474.07	424,310.19	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
1921.....	1,644,984.74	589,198.18	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
1922.....	1,996,996.79	1,099,187.28	55
1923.....	2,442,344.58	819,799.52	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
1924.....	2,234,029.11	871,674.30	39
1925.....	2,521,798.62	847,686.35	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
1926.....	2,771,390.32	900,757.21	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
1927.....	2,591,808.30	752,533.44	29 $\frac{1}{10}$
1928.....	2,689,652.50	620,935.28	23 $\frac{1}{10}$
Grand total.....	22,307,144.88	7,487,806.37	33 $\frac{3}{4}$

EXAMINATIONS

The department made through its examiners seven local examinations and was represented in six other examinations of outside companies.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The number of official visits to establishments under supervision made by the inspectors of this department, was 12,735, an increase of 1,520 over the preceding year. The total number of special and surprise inspections made was 2,620, an increase of 246 over the preceding year. The total number of weighing or measuring instruments examined was 1,556,721. Of this number 1,538,216 were found correct and approved, 1,935 were adjusted before approval, and 18,505 were condemned. The number of weighing or measuring instruments tested in the office was 1,563.

There were 885 special investigations made, resulting in correction of trade practices in many instances and the institution of 113 prose-

cutions. The total amount of fines or forfeitures in cases prosecuted was \$1,991. In no case was the defendant acquitted.

In connection with investigations, 508 test purchases were made at 316 establishments and 9,928 packages of commodities ready for sale were reweighed.

All new weighing or measuring instruments intended for commercial use were inspected and tested before being placed in service and all such instruments in service were inspected and tested semi-annually as required by law as nearly as was possible with the limited inspection force employed.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION AND TESTS

The following statement indicates in condensed form the number of examinations and tests made of weighing and measuring equipment:

	Total number examined	Number found cor- rect and approved	Number approved after ad- justment	Number condemned
Spring scales.....	7,550	6,948	641	602
Computing scales.....	5,231	4,642	637	589
Counter scales.....	3,884	3,822	126	62
Counter platform scales.....	578	551	21	27
Platform scales.....	2,391	2,256	235	135
Dormant scales.....	277	229	34	48
Abattoir and beam scales.....	763	724	60	39
Wagon and truck scales.....	403	270	28	133
Prescription and jewelry scales and weights.....	8,050	7,945	38	105
Automatic measuring pumps.....	6,139	5,317	1	822
Capacity measures.....	52,506	51,308	-----	1,198
Milk bottles.....	1,439,905	1,425,547	-----	14,358
Avoirdupois weights.....	26,223	26,127	47	96
Linear measures.....	1,746	1,687	-----	59
Personal weighing scales.....	952	734	66	218
Mechanical linear measures.....	102	94	1	8
Miscellaneous scales.....	21	15	-----	6
Total.....	1,556,721	1,538,216	1,935	18,505

DISTRICT MARKETS

Markets operated by the District are: Western Market, Twenty-first and K Streets NW.; Eastern Market, Seventh and C Streets, SE.; fish wharf and market, Eleventh and Water Streets SW.; and Farmers Produce Market, south side of B Street, west of Sixth Street NW. Western Market and Eastern Market are inclosed markets with stands rented to tenants who sell various food commodities, with farmers' curb lines in front. The buildings are old and the interior equipment does not conform to modern market requirements. By means of an appropriation of \$35,000 for repairs and improvements at Western Market last year a cold-storage room for meats, new meat stands, new lighting system, and some other improvements have been made. Much further improvement will be needed, however, to bring the building and equipment to a fair standard of market requirements. Shelters for farmers selling on the curb lines are much needed at both Western and Eastern Markets.

The fish market and wharves in connection therewith are devoted largely to wholesale and retail sales of sea foods, but considerable

quantities of watermelons and potatoes in season as well as other miscellaneous commodities are unloaded at the wharves.

The Farmers Produce Market, formerly operated under shelters on the reservation surrounded by B, Little B, Tenth, and Twelfth Streets NW., was torn down in 1928, in order that the new building for the Bureau of Internal Revenue might be built on the ground previously occupied by the market. Since that time farmers have been permitted to sell their produce on the sidewalk and curb south side of B Street, west of Sixth Street, near where the market formerly stood. In order to conduct their marketing operations farmers have endured much suffering by reason of exposure to cold in winter, heat in summer, and rain and storms at various times during the year. Many farmers have abandoned any effort to sell their produce at the market under existing conditions, as shown by the fact that during the past year only 42,231 spaces were occupied as against 59,150 the previous year.

The total revenue from the markets was \$37,735.40. The total expense of operation, including salaries, repairs, lighting, supplies, and incidentals, was \$26,200.85, leaving a net profit of \$11,534.55.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Board of Education is composed of nine members, who shall have been for five years immediately preceding their appointment bona fide residents of the District of Columbia, and three of them shall be women. They are appointed by the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

DAY SCHOOLS

The maximum enrollment of pupils in the public schools of the District of Columbia was: White, 52,775; colored, 26,480; total, 79,255.

The above enrollment for the school year was distributed as follows:

	White	Colored	Total
Elementary:			
Kindergartens.....	4,236	1,893	6,129
Grades I-VIII.....	31,249	16,712	47,961
Americanization.....	734		734
Atypical, special, and incorrigible.....	630	358	988
Junior high: Grades VII-IX.....	5,847	13,714	9,561
Senior high:			
Academic.....	6,499	1,586	8,085
Business.....	1,290	252	1,542
Technical.....	1,772	1,171	2,943
Normal.....	164	343	507
Vocational.....	354	451	805
Total enrollment.....	52,775	26,480	79,255

¹ Includes 205 pupils of the sixth grade.

The maximum enrollment shows an increase of 1,262, or 1.62 per cent over the previous year.

The average number of pupils enrolled was: White, 47,924.6; colored, 24,329.6; total, 72,254.2.

The average number of pupils in daily attendance was: White, 43,542.4; colored, 21,771.3; total, 65,313.7.

20 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The percentage of attendance was: White, 90.9; colored, 89.5; total, 90.4.

The percentage of absence was: White, 9.1; colored, 10.5; total, 9.6.

The number of weeks in the school year was 36.

The number of school days was 179.

The average number of days schools were in session was 178.8.

Teachers in all schools were distributed as follows:

	Administrative principals, assistant principals, heads of departments, and directors			Teachers and teaching principals			Grand total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elementary:									
Kindergarten—									
Directors.....		2	2					2	2
Teachers.....				189	189		189		189
Grades I-VIII—									
Principals.....	8	45	53	4	37	41	12	82	94
Teachers.....				20	1,223	1,243	10	1,223	1,243
Ungraded—									
Principals.....		1	1					1	1
Teachers.....				4	75	79	4	75	79
Special departments—									
Directors.....	5	8	13				5	8	13
Teachers.....				37	138	175	37	138	175
Junior high:									
Principals.....	8	4	12				8	4	12
Teachers, grades VII-IX.				87	305	392	87	305	392
Senior high:									
Principals.....	8		8				8		8
Assistant principals.....	3	7	10				3	7	10
Heads of departments.....	11	4	15				11	4	15
Teachers, grades IX-XII				154	354	508	154	354	508
Normal:									
Principals.....	1	1	2				1	1	2
Teachers, grades XIII-XIV				3	45	48	3	45	48
Vocational:									
Principals.....	2	2	4				2	2	4
Teachers.....				20	34	54	20	34	54
Grand total.....	46	74	120	329	2,400	2,729	375	2,474	2,849

Number of substitute teachers: White, 16; colored, 8; total, 24.

Number of librarians: White, 7; colored, 3; total, 10.

Number of clerks: 83.

Number of messengers: White, none; colored, 1; total, 1.

Cabinetmakers: 1.

Janitorial service and care of buildings and grounds, 535.

Table showing the number of school buildings occupied during the year

	White	Colored	Total
School buildings:			
Elementary—			
Kindergartens.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Grades.....	93	40	133
Miscellaneous and special.....	5	1	6
Junior high.....	29	26	55
Senior high.....	5	3	8
Normal.....	1	1	2
Vocational.....	2	2	4
Total.....	113	53	166
Portable.....	48	27	75
Rented or other buildings.....	7	34	41

¹ Kindergartens are housed in buildings with grade schools in general. There is also a kindergarten in each normal school.

² 8 white junior high schools occupy 9 buildings and 4 colored junior high schools occupy 6 buildings, a total of 12 junior high schools occupying 15 school buildings.

³ Including Children's Temporary Home School.

The permanent school buildings contain in addition to rooms above the basement, not strictly classrooms, used for laboratories, study halls, other regular school work, and basement rooms, also the following:

Assembly halls.....	44
Gymnasiums.....	26
Swimming pools.....	2

NIGHT-SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

There were enrolled in the night schools 9,959 pupils, of whom 6,289 were white and 3,670 colored.

The average number of pupils enrolled was 5,934.8—3,121.4 white and 2,813.4 colored.

The average nightly attendance was 4,985.5—2,666.9 white and 2,318.6 colored.

The per cent of attendance was 84.0—85.2 white and 82.4 colored.

There were at the close of the session, 240 teachers—140 white and 100 colored. They were distributed as follows: 83 male teachers—45 white and 38 colored; 157 female teachers—95 white and 62 colored.

There were 2 assistants to the directors, 1 white and 1 colored.

The average number of nights these schools were open was 94.2—94.7 white and 93.6 colored. The schools open the shortest period were the Abbot, 4759 Conduit Road, Bell, Garnet, Patterson, and Jones; that open the longest period was the Americanization School located at the Webster School building, the former being open 93 nights and the latter 105.5 nights.

These schools were taught in buildings used for day schools; 15 in all—7 white and 8 colored.

These figures include, as heretofore, those for Americanization work during the regular session of the scholastic year.

DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND

Provision is made for the maintenance and tuition of deaf, dumb, and blind children. During the school year ended June 30, 1929, there were maintained at out-of-town institutions 88 pupils, as follows:

	White	Colored	Total
Blind.....	12	9	21
Deaf and dumb.....	55	12	67
Total.....	67	21	88

The institutions referred to above are as follows: Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Washington, D. C.; Maryland School for the Blind (white and colored departments), Overlea, Md.

AMERICANIZATION WORK

Americanization work and the instruction of foreigners of all ages, both day and night, was carried on at the Webster School in the day and at the Webster and Hine Schools at night.

VACATION SCHOOLS

From July 6, 1928, to August 15, 1928

There were 8,170 pupils enrolled in the summer or vacation schools—white, 5,436; colored, 2,734. (See below for Americanization and playgrounds.)

	White	Colored	Total
Elementary.....	2,096	1,358	3,454
Junior high.....	490	326	816
Senior high.....	1,837	1,050	2,887
Total.....	4,423	2,734	7,157

The number of teaching centers was: Total, 37—white, 25; colored 12. Of these centers, 2 were of senior high-school grade and 4 of junior high-school grade; total, 6—white, 3; colored, 3.

Other enrollments in the summer or vacation schools were as follows:

	White	Colored	Total
Outside playground enrollment.....	670	-----	670
Americanization:			
Day.....	141	-----	141
Night.....	202	-----	202
Total.....	343	-----	343
Total.....	1,013	-----	1,013

The number of teachers in charge of all summer or vacation schools was as follows: White, 167—14 male, 153 female; colored, 72—28 male, 44 female; total, 239—male, 42, female 197.

SCHOOL GARDENS

The school gardens were conducted during the summer months and throughout the school year. For the year there were 15 teachers employed—11 white, 4 colored; 2 male and 13 female.

Centers rented for school gardens.....	3
Centers rented for use of portable buildings.....	2

COMMUNITY CENTER DEPARTMENT

Civic, educational, and social activities were conducted by this department under the direction of the board of education in public-school buildings by the following personnel: Director, 1; general secretaries, 2; full-time secretaries, 7; part-time secretaries, 7; assistant secretaries, 2; clerks, 2; mechanics, 1; supervisors, 4; assistants, 43; other employees, occasional services, 248; in all, 317.

The total amount of money spent for the public schools, including \$1,848,875.80¹ for buildings and sites, was \$11,619,300.15.

¹ Does not include outstanding obligations.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The trustees of the public library report substantial progress in the development of its service during the past fiscal year. A new subbranch was opened in the abandoned Conduit Road schoolhouse remodeled for the purpose; and the appropriation for the present year provides for the maintenance of a subbranch for the Woodridge section, and \$35,000 for the purchase of a site for a major branch in Northeast Washington. A bill, H. R. 16662, authorizing a \$2,000,000 library expansion program passed the House and was favorably reported to the Senate by the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, but failed of passage by the Seventieth Congress.

One of the biggest problems faced by the public library is the congestion of its central building. The library trustees report that in canvassing methods for the enlargement of the central library, which occupies space on Mount Vernon Square, a Federal reservation under the supervision of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, they discovered that there was opposition on the part of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission to the occupancy of additional space on the north side of the building for its enlargement. The trustees report that they have taken up for consideration with the Park and Planning Commission the alternative of occupying space to the east and west of the central library by extensions, and that they are now studying plans for the enlargement of the central library based on such extensions to the east and west.

The trustees record the home circulation of 1,561,621 volumes; the registration of 24,591 new borrowers, which brings the total number of registered borrowers up to 74,950; and a substantial gain in the reference and advisory services, both in the demand and in the quality of aid given. They emphasize, however, the need of increases in staff, books, and branches to enable the library system to meet the demand properly and to compare favorably with the service given to other municipalities. Even with the excellent growth of the past few years, the library is serving but 13.4 per cent of the population as against a generally accepted minimum of 20 per cent. It circulates 2.83 books per capita as against the American Library Association minimum standard of 5 per capita. It operates through three major branches and five subbranches (including the Woodridge Subbranch opened in November) as against 16.7, the average for the 39 cities of the United States having a population of 200,000 and over. Its maintenance figure is 64 cents per capita in contrast to the American Library Association's minimum of \$1 per capita.

PLAYGROUNDS

With the opening of the new playground at Sixth and L Streets SE., July 1, 1928, the total number of municipal playgrounds operated reached 29. These, with the play station at Children's Hospital, made a total of 30 regular stations under the supervision of this department 12 months of the year.

In addition to the municipal playgrounds, 43 school yards were supervised during the summer and of these 14 were kept open with supervision after school hours during the fall and 12 during the

spring term. During January and February 3 school yards, 2 white and 1 colored, were supervised after school.

This department has also under its supervision the 4 concrete tennis courts on Reno Reservoir, the 3 municipal swimming pools on the Monument Lot, 3 playground swimming pools, 5 playground wading pools, and 1 wading pool in East Garfield Park.

Realizing that if the playgrounds are to continue to be attractive to the children an extensive program of activities must be carried on to accommodate the ever increasing number of frequenters, every phase of the work has been enlarged. An example of this may be found in the annual field and track meets that have been conducted for the past five years. At first each playground held a meet and then entered a team in the city finals sufficient to give all the boys and girls who desired an opportunity to indulge in this form of exercise. As the numbers entering increased, a series of dual and triangular meets were arranged, and during the past year it was found that the demand for this form of activity was so great that three stages of preparation for the city finals were arranged. First the grounds held their own meets, then entered teams in dual and triangular competition, and then the city was divided into conferences, or sections as it were, and the conference championships were competed for by hundreds of enthusiastic youngsters.

The supervisor reports it is the same with all playground activities. Where one league served several years ago, four are needed now, and it has been the aim of the leaders to watch as carefully the activity of the individual on the enlarged program as they did when fewer children were cared for.

The most extensive program ever conducted for the elementary schools was sponsored by this department during the past year. Interschool leagues were organized for boys in soccer, baseball, and track with city champions being named in each, while divisional champions for girls were named in schlag and basket ball. Each school having an eighth grade was represented in the leagues by four teams in each sport, junior and senior teams for boys, and the same for girls.

The industrial branch of the playgrounds continued to perform a most beneficial service to the children of the city. Instructions in basketry, raffia, needlework, knitting, flower making and toy manufacturing were a part of the daily program, Singing games, folk dancing, and story telling interested the small children.

Swimming instructions were given in all pools and Red Cross swimming and life-saving instructions were held at regular hours at the playground pools. All the pools were well attended, and often were overcrowded. At the municipal pools on the Monument lot, free swimming classes for children were held each day at 9.30 a. m., and continued each half hour until 3.30 p. m.

The department was honored during the year by having Mrs. Coolidge, wife of the ex-President, plant a memorial tree on the Chevy Chase playground as one of her last official acts. This was a part of the program indorsed by the Woman's City Club to have the wife of each President plant a tree on a playground.

The supervisor states that the past year has been the most productive the department has experienced, not only because of the attend-

ance, but because of the increased enthusiasm in all phases of the recreation movement.

Apparatus on all grounds has been periodically inspected as to safety. Care is taken to detect any defective part before a break occurs. Some of the work on the grounds has been let by contract through the engineer department. The work of grading, fencing, and larger repairs, has been done, and very satisfactorily, by the District of Columbia repair shop.

The supervisor recommends that if Washington is to provide recreation facilities to meet the needs, the thickly populated sections first be considered; that playgrounds on the outskirts of the District can not hope for maximum attendance.

The supervisor also recommends that in the opening of new subdivisions in the city one-tenth of the ground, exclusive of streets, be set aside for playground use and the price of the ground, so set aside, be prorated among the lots laid out for sale, adding little to any one purchase and assuring a playground for the neighborhood properly placed.

The need for improving many of the grounds by providing for field houses, grading, surfacing, and draining the grounds, for fencing, setting border strips, trees and shrubs (in general making the playgrounds comfortable by having them beautiful) is again emphasized. Every section of the city should have an athletic field large enough to include a running track. All playfields should be landscaped and planted. Wading pools should be constructed on many of the grounds.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

As of June 30, 1929, the officers and employees of the Metropolitan police department were classified as follows:

Major and superintendent.....	1
Assistant superintendents.....	2
Inspectors.....	4
Captains.....	14
Lieutenants.....	23
Sergeants.....	57
Privates.....	1, 161
Total, regular force.....	1, 262
Privates (street railway crossing force).....	51
Civilian employees.....	76

Grand total, Metropolitan police department..... 1, 389

As of July 1, 1929, there were 270 special duty and detail assignments in effect, classified as follows:

LIEUTENANTS

Personnel officer.....	1
Liaison officer with the Civil Service Commission.....	1
Night inspection service.....	2
Total.....	4

SERGEANTS

Night inspection service.....	2
In charge of traffic repair shop.....	1
In charge of storeroom.....	1
In charge of hack inspection service.....	1
In charge of central telephone bureau, detective bureau.....	1
In charge of special squads for enforcement of liquor and gambling laws...	2
Special investigation, traffic bureau.....	1
Total.....	9

PRIVATES, CLERICAL ASSIGNMENTS

Traffic bureau:	
Clerks, station.....	3
Clerks, record.....	1
Clerks, general clerical work.....	2
Total.....	6

Detective bureau:	
Clerks, station.....	4
Clerks, records of arrests bureau.....	1
Clerks, office of chief of detectives.....	1
Clerks, bureau of lost and stolen property.....	1
Total.....	7

Police headquarters:	
Clerks, personnel office.....	2
Clerks, assistant to property clerk.....	1
Clerks, storeroom.....	3
Clerks, file.....	1
Clerks, pay roll, equipments, etc.....	2
Total.....	9

Police precincts: Clerks, station.....	50
--	----

PRIVATES ASSIGNED AS PATROL DRIVERS

Assistant superintendent, detective bureau, automobile.....	1
House of detention vehicles.....	2
Emergency reserve units.....	9
Police court van.....	1
At precincts and bureaus.....	45
Total.....	58

PRIVATES, MISCELLANEOUS ASSIGNMENTS

Highway Bridge over Potomac River.....	3
Municipal Building (outside).....	1
Patrol signal system (all stations).....	42
Photographers, detective bureau.....	2
Examiners for permits at traffic bureau.....	6
Traffic posts (8 hours each).....	15
Union Station (8 hours each).....	6
Railroad station, Seventh and Virginia Avenue SW.....	1
School Street supply shop.....	3
Special squads for enforcing liquor and gambling laws.....	8
Enforcing liquor laws in precincts.....	13
Assistant hack inspectors.....	2
Precinct detectives.....	13
Police court van (guard).....	2
Disbursing office (guard).....	1
Tax collector's office (guard).....	1
Police court (outside).....	1
Police court (assistant corporation counsel's office).....	3

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 27

United States attorney's office.....	2
Printer, Daily Bulletin.....	1
Total.....	126
Grand total.....	270

For the 24 hours ended at 8 o'clock a. m. July 1, 1929, there were available a total of 530 men for actual patrol duty, 49 members of the force being absent on account of illness, 70 absent on annual leave, 4 under suspension, 324 on day off under the provisions of certain legislation providing that each member of the force shall have one full day of 24 hours in each week of seven days in lieu of Sunday.

This figure represents the total uniform patrol for the entire 24 hours, which period of time is divided into three shifts of 8 hours each, from which it will be seen that one-third of that number, or about 176 are on duty at any given time, affording police protection and service to a population variously estimated at 530,000 souls in an area of approximately 70 square miles.

DISCIPLINE

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, the department in its endeavor to maintain that rigid standard of discipline so necessary to the general efficiency of the force found it necessary to institute trial board proceedings in 337 cases, the results being as follows:

Dropped either during or at the expiration of the probationary year for unsatisfactory service.....	3
Fined.....	147
Charges dismissed.....	87
Removed.....	31
Required to pay debt.....	13
Warned.....	28
Deprived of part of annual leave.....	11
Filed (officers removed on other charges).....	10
Recommended for removal (pending July 1, 1929).....	3
Finding of trial board reversed.....	4
Total.....	337

ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

The police superintendent reports a total of 120,777 arrests for the fiscal year, an increase of 17,844 as compared with the previous year.

Of the total arrests, 4,775 were for the commission of felonies, a decrease of 338 as compared with the previous year, and 116,802 for misdemeanors, an increase of 18,982 as compared with the previous year.

VICE REPRESSION

The following statistics submitted by the superintendent of police indicate clearly that the police department continues its active campaign against gambling and vice.

	1928	1929	Increase	Decrease
Adultery.....	161	179	18	-----
Fornication.....	659	759	100	-----
Keeping bawdy house.....	1	2	1	-----
Keeping disorderly house.....	302	334	32	-----
Pandering.....	2	5	3	-----
Soliciting prostitution.....	103	167	64	-----
Vagrancy.....	932	920	-----	12
Violation of white slave traffic law.....	19	8	-----	11
Making handbook on races.....	46	31	-----	15
Setting up gaming tables.....	188	89	-----	99
Permitting gambling.....	539	464	-----	75
Violation of antinarcotic law.....	36	28	-----	8
Violation of antilottery law.....	7	233	226	-----
Permitting sale of lottery tickets on premises.....	1	32	31	-----
	2,896	3,151	475	220

ENFORCEMENT OF LIQUOR LAWS

From the following statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, with comparative tables for the four preceding fiscal years, it is evident that the department has in no measure relaxed its intensive campaign in the enforcement of the liquor laws.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Volstead law:					
Conspiracy to defeat the Volstead law.....	48	22	12	10	11
Illegal possession of liquor.....	2,949	2,943	2,820	3,614	3,126
Selling liquor.....	1,452	1,070	1,018	1,556	1,077
Transporting liquor.....	1,181	1,158	983	825	912
Maintaining a nuisance under the Volstead law.....	28	21	4	12	13
Destroying evidence in liquor cases.....	7	3	0	7	1
Manufacturing liquor.....	41	102	53	89	71
Illegal possession of still.....	9	31	9	20	15
Miscellaneous offenses.....	40	4	0	9	1
Total arrests for Volstead law.....	5,755	5,354	4,899	6,142	5,227
Sheppard law:					
Intoxication.....	10,869	12,891	13,588	13,796	13,796
Operating a vehicle while intoxicated ¹	712	770	40	26	3
Drinking in public.....	232	161	115	131	111
Total arrests Sheppard law.....	11,813	13,822	13,743	13,953	13,910
Seizures under Volstead Act:					
Alcohol..... gallons.....	2,478	1,058	602	1,896	1,690
Brandy..... do.....	75	392	391	518	170
Benedictine..... do.....	4	5	0	0	0
Champagne..... do.....	6	13	39	6	48
Cognac..... do.....	73	25	38	0	1
Gin..... do.....	573	271	203	273	418
Cordials..... do.....	0	0	0	0	0
Rum..... do.....	27	8	6	51	58
Whisky..... do.....	13,685	20,866	23,916	21,057	25,126
Crème de menthe..... do.....	0	0	8	6	0
Vermouth..... do.....	0	0	2	0	0
Cider..... do.....	4,088	728	100	223	107
Wine..... do.....	887	2,158	261	1,619	863
Total gallons liquor seized.....	21,896	25,624	25,566	25,649	28,481
Ale..... bottles.....	0	0	0	0	240
Beer..... barrels.....	20	27	0	0	0
Beer..... gallons.....	0	1,196	82	80	168
Beer..... bottles.....	4,485	5,130	13,420	19,048	23,766
Extracts..... do.....	745	414	72	0	0
Mash..... gallons.....	7,347	51,200	47,352	74,148	66,916
Still.....	54	114	95	116	58
Vehicles:					
Bicycles.....	1	6	13	8	5
Motor vehicles.....	301	413	555	471	550
Wagons.....	3	8	6	1	0
Total vehicles seized.....	305	427	575	480	555

¹Operating a motor vehicle while drunk is carried under traffic regulations.

ACTIVITIES OF DETECTIVE BUREAU

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, 12,850 local cases were reported and assignments made in the detective bureau. In addition, the bureau established 2,307 new files; received and answered 1,240 letters from other jurisdictions requesting information on miscellaneous subjects, and in addition thereto, investigated and acted on a total of 1,080 cases for other jurisdictions.

Members of the detective bureau made 4,296 arrests during the fiscal year and recovered property valued at \$485,390.60.

The extent to which thefts of automobiles has grown is a matter of grave concern to this as well as other departments. Five detective sergeants are assigned to the automobile squad and devote their entire time and attention to reports of thefts of automobiles, and the record established by the force in general and by this squad in particular is an enviable one, as will be evidenced by the following figures:

Number of automobiles reported stolen.....	3, 614
Recovered by automobile squad, detective bureau.....	985
Recovered by precincts and owners.....	2, 371
Total recovered.....	3, 356
Automobiles reported stolen not as yet recovered.....	258
	3, 614
Arrests by automobile squad.....	489
Convictions.....	252
Cases nolle prossed.....	30
Cases dismissed.....	100
Cases pending.....	107
Total.....	489

Value of property recovered by automobile squad, \$353,589.48.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

This bureau is a subbureau of the detective bureau under the supervision and command of the assistant superintendent in charge of such bureau. The following is a statement of the work accomplished during the fiscal year:

Prisoners photographed, measured, and fingerprinted.....	1, 964
Scenes of crime photographed.....	76
Scenes of accidents photographed.....	15
Unknown dead photographed.....	4
Photographs of criminals copied.....	50
Documents photographed.....	4
Miscellaneous subjects photographed.....	218
Scenes of crime inspected for fingerprint evidence.....	368
Number of scenes at which fingerprints were found.....	86
Total photographs made:	
Small size.....	6, 252
Large size.....	320
Photographs from other jurisdictions added to bureau.....	1, 771
Fingerprint records added to bureau.....	4, 457
Identifications made.....	835
Photographs and fingerprints forwarded to other jurisdictions.....	1, 088
Identifications made by the United States bureau.....	91
Identifications made by other jurisdictions.....	64
Photographs and fingerprints forwarded to the United States bureau, Department of Justice.....	360
Identifications made by the United States bureau of photographs previously sent there by this bureau.....	360

SANITARY BUREAU

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, 466 persons were taken into custody by the police and held for mental observation; 122 of this number were certified as insane, 274 were turned over to relatives and friends or discharged, 1 died, and 35 cases are still pending.

TRAFFIC BUREAU

The personnel of the traffic bureau as of July 1, 1929, was as follows:

Assistant superintendent.....	1
Lieutenant.....	1
Sergeants.....	6
Special street railway crossing policemen.....	51
Privates.....	42
Civilian employees.....	6

Perhaps the most important function of the traffic bureau is the examination of all applicants for permits to operate motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, and the extent to which this work is growing each year is evidenced by the following figures:

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, applications received.....	44, 682
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, applications received.....	50, 326

Increase.....	5, 644
---------------	--------

As an evidence of the care exercised in the granting of permits, it is interesting to note that during the year 14,189 applications to operate motor vehicles in the District of Columbia were disapproved after examination and tests.

The bureau also operates a free headlight testing station, and during the year 7,074 such tests were made.

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES

The department reports 88 traffic deaths during the year, as against the same number for the preceding year; 3,301 persons sustained injuries as a result of traffic accidents.

WOMAN'S BUREAU AND HOUSE OF DETENTION

During the fiscal year the woman's bureau dealt with cases actually involving 699 defendants.

Admission to the house of detention during the year totaled 2,984, classified as follows:

	White	Colored	Grand total
Under 17 years of age:			
Males.....	245	371	
Females.....	109	88	
Total.....	354	459	813
Between 17 and 21: Females.....	163	266	429
21 years and over: Females.....	524	1, 218	1, 742
Grand total.....			2, 984

The superintendent of police in his annual report presents figures representative of the total force available for a period of 24 hours, from which figures it is indicated that only 176 men are on patrol duty at any one given period.

DIRECTOR OF TRAFFIC

There were 6,684 traffic accidents reported during the year, as compared with 4,138 during 1928, 5,911 during 1927, 8,049 during 1926, 9,378 during 1925, 9,131 during 1924, and 8,491 during 1923. Of the total number of accidents during the past year, 3,243 resulted in personal injuries, as compared with 2,386 during the previous year.

The principal causes of traffic accidents where the motorists were presumably at fault (arranged in order of frequency) were as follows:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Reckless driving. | 7. Lost control. |
| 2. Failure to give right of way. | 8. Backing. |
| 3. Turning in the street. | 9. Failing to give signal. |
| 4. Careless driving. | 10. Defective equipment. |
| 5. Skidding. | 11. Speed. |
| 6. Driving under the influence of liquor. | |

Among the chief causes of accidents where pedestrians were presumably at fault, the following are listed in the order of frequency:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Crossing not at a crosswalk (jay-walking). | 4. Stepping from behind parked cars. |
| 2. Playing in street (children). | 5. Inattention. |
| 3. Walking in street. | 6. Crossing at crosswalk against signal. |
| | 7. Stepping from behind passing car. |

Attention of parents is directed to the fact that 23 children under 14 years of age were killed in traffic during the fiscal year. Nine of this number were less than 5 years of age.

TRAFFIC FATALITIES

A total of 88 persons were killed in traffic accidents during the fiscal year, as compared with 89 during the previous year. Of this number, 67 were pedestrians and 21 were killed in collisions. Of the total fatalities, 83 are classed as motor-vehicle fatalities, 4 as street car fatalities, and 1 person was killed by falling from a bicycle. A further classification of the traffic fatalities for the past fiscal year as compared with the same figures for the previous year is as follows:

	1928-29	1927-28
Pedestrian:		
Automobile.....	54	40
Street car.....	4	8
Trucks.....	6	7
Taxi.....	1	6
Motor cycle.....	1	0
Bus.....	1	1
Bicycle.....	0	2
	67	64
Automobile:		
Automobile.....	1	7
Trucks.....	2	4
Motor cycle.....	2	0
Bicycle.....	0	2
Taxi.....	1	0
Child's wagon.....	0	1
Street car.....	0	1
Fixed objects.....	3	5
Motor vehicles—noncollision.....	19	3
Taxi, street car.....	0	1

* Of which four were drowned and two fell from vehicles.

Truck:	1928-29	1927-28
Child on skates.....	1	0
Police on motor cycle.....	1	1
Police on bicycle.....	1	0
	21	25
	88	89

White drivers were responsible for 57 traffic fatalities and colored drivers for 26. Male drivers were responsible for 79 automobile fatalities and female drivers for 4. In this connection, it is interesting to note that only 14 per cent of the drivers in Washington are colored and only 16 per cent of all drivers are females.

The verdicts of the coroner's juries regarding traffic fatalities during the past two years are as follows:

	1928-29	1927-28
Accidental.....	71	63
Held for grand jury.....	13	15
Carelessness of deceased.....	1	5
Killed by unknown driver.....	1	5
No inquest (driver killed).....	1	1
Unavoidable.....	1	0
	88	89

Of the total number of cases held for the grand jury, 3 have been indicted, 5 were held for trial by the grand jury, and 5 cases have been ignored.

The permits of 19 of the drivers involved in traffic fatalities were revoked, suspended, or blacklisted, depending upon the degree of negligence or recklessness on the part of the driver.

TRAFFIC FATALITIES IN WASHINGTON VERSUS OTHER CITIES

Washington still continues to occupy a favorable position in this matter when compared with other cities throughout the United States. The District for several years has occupied a place at or near the top of this list. The table following covers the monthly reports from January to July, 1929.

Automobile fatalities for cities having over 350,000 population for 52 weeks ending as indicated below, United States census figures

[Rate per 100,000]

	Jan. 26	Feb. 23	Mar. 23	Apr. 20	May 18	June 15	July 13
Washington.....	14.0	14.0	14.4	14.2	14.2	14.6	15.1
Baltimore.....	15.4	15.5	16.6	16.1	15.9	15.9	16.1
Boston.....	14.8	13.8	13.7	13.1	13.8	13.7	14.4
Philadelphia.....	16.6	17.2	17.4	17.5	18.1	18.8	18.8
Minneapolis.....	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.6	18.3	19.0	19.8
New York.....	17.9	17.8	18.2	18.0	18.1	18.5	18.8
Kansas City.....	18.0	17.7	17.5	17.5	18.0	17.2	17.7
Pittsburgh.....	19.0	18.7	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.0	18.5
Indianapolis.....	19.7	19.5	17.1	18.8	17.4	16.6	15.5
San Francisco.....	17.9	16.5	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.7	16.6
St. Louis.....	20.5	21.1	21.0	21.7	22.1	21.5	21.4
Detroit.....	22.7	21.7	22.6	23.0	23.6	22.2	22.5
New Orleans.....	22.2	22.5	23.7	23.2	22.7	23.2	22.4
Buffalo.....	21.7	21.9	23.2	24.4	24.2	23.0	22.6
Milwaukee.....	20.5	20.3	19.6	18.8	18.0	20.3	19.5
Newark, N. J.....	23.1	22.9	22.5	20.8	19.1	18.3	19.1
Cleveland.....	23.5	22.6	23.1	23.8	19.1	18.3	19.1
Chicago.....	26.8	26.0	25.9	25.3	24.8	25.7	24.7

NOTE.—Figures for Los Angeles and Cincinnati not available.

By a study of this table it will be seen that Boston is the only city having a population of over 350,000 which has a lower and better traffic fatality record than Washington.

OPERATOR'S PERMITS

A total of 50,326 examinations of drivers were held during the year. Of this number 36,137 passed and 14,189 were disapproved. Most of these qualified later.

The total number of permits issued and the amounts received from that source for the year were as follows:

Permits issued	Number	Amount collected
New.....	22,972	\$68,916
Duplicates.....	5,884	2,942
Replacements.....	4,427	-----
Diplomatic.....	70	-----
Learner's.....	7,833	-----
Total.....	41,186	71,858

A total of 1,093 motor-vehicle operator's permits were revoked or suspended during the year as compared with 959 during the previous year, and 629 were restored as compared with 482 restorations during 1928. Of the number of permits revoked or suspended during the year, the action on 112 cases occurred as a result of offenses committed by District of Columbia drivers outside of the District. It will be noted in the table below that the privilege of 34 nonresidents to operate in the District were suspended during the year. The reasons for the revocations and suspensions are indicated in the following table:

	1928-29	1927-28
Driving under the influence of liquor.....	369	411
Leaving after colliding.....	169	166
Reckless driving.....	94	97
Speeding.....	153	95
Involved in traffic deaths.....	19	26
Bad record.....	172	44
Obtaining permit by fraud.....	11	11
Mentally or physically unfit.....	13	1
Privilege of nonresidents suspended.....	34	58
Miscellaneous offenses.....	59	50
	1,093	959

RENEWAL OF PERMITS

Plans were completed during the year for the renewal of 90,802 permits which were renewed during the fiscal year 1926-27, and 17,669 permits which were issued during that year.

ARRESTS FOR TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Complete cooperation has been received during the year from the police department in regard to traffic-law enforcement. There has been a steady drive to enforce all traffic regulations. This is attested by the fact that there were 58,894 arrests for traffic violations during 1929 as compared with 42,631 during the year 1928.

TRAFFIC LIGHT SIGNALS

During the fiscal year considerable progress was made in the installation of traffic signal lights at various intersections throughout the city for which contracts had been previously let. Lights were installed at 131 intersections, including Dupont Circle.

The director of traffic reports that a careful study of traffic conditions in Washington indicates that traffic lights have done more to bring about safe driving than any one other thing, and that the spot maps on file in his office clearly indicate that there has been a remarkable decrease in accidents and fatalities on all streets and at all intersections controlled by lights.

TRAFFIC SIGNS AND MARKERS

Efforts have been made during the year to improve traffic conditions at various places throughout the District by the use of signs, markers, etc. Fourteen flashing beacons have been placed at the approach ends of seven viaducts where they serve a useful purpose. The traffic shop during the year has made and installed 15,477 signs of various kinds. It has painted 665,900 feet of white lines for crosswalks, 12,878 feet for pedestrians' safety zones, and 21,258 feet of center lines on curves, etc. It has installed 3,362 metal traffic markers as permanent crosswalk markers. There has been used during the year 25,255 feet of rope and 1,840 feet of steel cable for barricades in connection with street construction work, parades, etc.

TRAFFIC SURVEY

The director of traffic renews his recommendation that at least \$5,000 a year be provided for the purpose of making an annual traffic survey.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE LAW

A law providing that all automobiles be titled is again urgently recommended for the District by the director of traffic.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

FIRE LOSS

The estimated fire loss during the year amounted to \$1,088,709, or \$1.97 per capita. This is a decrease of \$12,455 from the 1928 loss. The commissioners are gratified by this lessening of damage from fire.

ALARMS OF FIRE

The number of alarms of fire received during the year, 4,185 (including 302 false alarms), represents an increase of 481 over the number received during the preceding year.

FIRE PREVENTION

Fire-prevention work has been continued with unabated vigilance, and many hazards have been abated. Fire prevention inspections numbered 218,147 during the year.

DISCIPLINE

Serious infractions of the rules and regulations of the department were few in number, and it was necessary in but four cases to remove the offenders from the service. The conduct of the officers and members of the department has been uniformly excellent.

PENSIONS

Twelve officers and members of the department were retired and granted relief. Widows pensions were granted in five cases.

APPARATUS

One aerial truck, one pumping engine, and one rescue-squad wagon have been ordered and will be received and placed in service in the near future. Three new automobile roadsters and two light delivery trucks were purchased and placed in service during the year.

The fire department repair shop performed or supervised 4,436 repair jobs.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

POPULATION

According to the estimate of the United States Bureau of the Census, the population of the District of Columbia is given, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, as 552,000; 424,400 were white, and 127,600 colored. The statistical data given in the report of the health officer is based on this estimated population.

GENERAL BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

General mortality.—There was a total of 7,239 deaths recorded during the calendar year 1928, an increase of 252 when compared with the previous year. The general death rate during the calendar year 1928, 13.11, is somewhat higher than that for 1927, 12.94, but excepting this one instance is the lowest ever recorded in the history of the health department. Of the 7,239 deaths recorded in 1928, 4,480 were white and 2,759 colored, furnishing a white rate of 10.55 and a colored of 21.62.

The general birth rate is somewhat lower than that of the preceding year, 16.29 as against 17 and is the lowest ever recorded. Total number of births recorded in 1928 was 8,994.

In considering the most potent causes of death it is found that diseases of the heart rank first with a total of 1,260, followed by nephritis 689, pneumonia 638, malignant growths 608, apoplexy 515, and pulmonary tuberculosis 507.

Infant mortality.—It is gratifying to note that the infant mortality continues to decline and this despite the fact that the general death rate showed a slight increase.

In the calendar year 1926, the figures show that of each 1,000 births reported during that year 84.5 infants died under one year of age; year 1927, 66.3 died; while for year 1928, this last low figure was still reduced to 64.6. This continued low infant mortality is worthy of special attention. It might be of further interest to state that the white infant death rate was only 45.3 for each 1,000 white babies born

in the District. The colored rate was much higher 107.4, but dropped some from the year previous, which was 108.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Rabies.—This disease still exists in the District of Columbia, although the number materially diminished during the calendar year 1928 when compared with the figures of the preceding year. In 1927, 67 dogs were found to be rabid. During the year 1928 only 21 were found.

A proclamation requiring the muzzling of dogs, or their being held in leash while on the public streets during a certain portion of the year, was issued by the commissioners.

BUREAU OF PREVENTABLE DISEASES

The record shows that contagious diseases as a whole were slightly more prevalent during the year just closed than in the preceding year. During the last fiscal year 8,394 were reported, while the preceding year 8,208 were reported. Scarlet fever, measles, and typhoid showed a decrease, while diphtheria, tuberculosis, and whooping cough showed a slight increase. The greatest increase was shown in influenza from 83 to 2,398.

Diphtheria.—Diphtheria prevailed to a somewhat greater extent during the calendar year 1928 than during the preceding year. It is regretted that available appropriation would not permit of a more extensive program of immunization work.

Typhoid fever.—The situation in the District of Columbia continues to improve. During the calendar year just ended 46 cases with 15 deaths were recorded, this being the smallest number of cases ever recorded in the District. It is interesting to note that investigation of the 46 cases of typhoid fever reported during the year showed that 14 of these cases were contracted outside of the District.

Smallpox.—There was a decrease in the number of cases of smallpox reported during the calendar year just closed as compared with the figures for the preceding year. There were 63 cases reported in 1927, while 24 cases were reported in calendar year 1928. Of the 24 cases reported none of them had ever been successfully vaccinated.

Smallpox hospital.—It is gratifying to report that it was not found necessary to open this institution for the reception and care of patients during the entire fiscal year 1929.

Quarantine station.—This institution was in active operation 11 days during the fiscal year, during which time 4 inmates were cared for. The average stay of each inmate being 3 days.

Ambulance service.—During the fiscal year 641 patients suffering from minor contagious diseases were removed to hospitals for treatment.

The health officer again calls attention to the urgent need for a suitable building, under Government control, for the treatment of persons suffering from contagious diseases.

Disinfecting service.—The terminal fumigation of premises after contagious diseases was definitely discontinued January 1, 1929. The disinfecting plant and equipment heretofore maintained and operated by the health department was at the request of the authori-

ties at Gallinger Hospital and the United States jail and, with the approval of the commissioners, transferred to those institutions.

Public crematorium.—The crematorium was in active service only 31 days during the fiscal year 1929. The health department was forced to discontinue the operation of this institution because of the dilapidated and dangerous condition of the retorts in which bodies were cremated. After repeated efforts on the part of the District of Columbia repair shop to place these retorts in condition for operation, an effort was made to secure an adequate appropriation for the installation of new furnaces, but without success. The District of Columbia engineer department estimates the cost of installing two new retorts at \$10,325.

Bacteriological laboratory.—There was a total of 28,886 specimens examined during the fiscal year, which is an increase of 3,678 over the preceding year. It is difficult to show by figures the amount of extra detail work involved.

Fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty-five cultures were examined for diphtheria bacillus. Of this number 1,421 were found to contain that organism.

Five thousand one hundred and ninety-four specimens of sputum were examined for the tubercle bacillus, of which 746 were found to contain that organism. Of the 272 specimens of blood tested by the "Widal reaction" for typhoid fever, 57 were positive.

Bathing pools.—These pools have been kept under close supervision throughout the year. The examination showed the water in these pools in good condition, indicating that the operation of such pools was meeting the required standard of the health department.

Wells and water supply.—Two thousand one hundred and three samples of drinking water were collected and examined during the year which included a number of samples from some of the "common passenger carriers" entering the District.

Milk and cream.—As heretofore, a close supervision has been kept over the bacterial content of the milk and cream sold in the District, and 4,042 samples were examined.

Ice cream.—As in the case of milk and cream sold in the District, careful attention was also given the ice cream sold here so that the health department might know that the product is safe for public consumption.

Serological laboratory.—A total of 10,543 specimens of various kinds were examined during the year, an increase over the preceding year of 27 per cent. Six thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight specimens were submitted for the "complement fixation test," of which 1,617, or 23 per cent, gave a positive reaction for syphilis. Three thousand and eighty-one smears were examined for gonorrhea, and of this number 938 were positive.

Chemical laboratory.—There was a total of 12,241 samples of all kinds examined during the year, divided as follows: Milk, 11,103; cream, 227; ice cream, 750; other foods, 17; water, 104; drugs, 12; and miscellaneous, 4.

In addition to the above 17 examinations were made for the police department, 5 for the coroner, and 2 for other branches of the District government.

Dispensaries.—Provision having been made for the health department to occupy premises No. 512 I Street NW., as tuberculosis dispensary, and also a venereal dispensary, the building in question

was remodeled and equipped for such use and was occupied as such July 1, 1928. The building is well adapted to the service, and is not only in good state of repair, but is also quite attractive to the public. Since the occupancy of the building the services have grown so rapidly that the quarters are hardly adequate at this time. The building contains 21 rooms and are all occupied. While there has been no move to secure additional quarters, it is quite probable that in the near future it may become very necessary to do so.

Tuberculosis division.—There were 1,817 new patients who applied for examination and treatment; 398 of which were found to be positive for tuberculosis, 492 negative, and 927 in which a definite diagnosis was not made and the diagnosis in these cases was still pending at the close of the year.

The total number of visits made by all patients to the clinic was 7,860, while the number of visits made by the nurses was 5,017. During the fiscal year 1,580 X-ray pictures were made to aid in the diagnosis of cases.

Through an agreement with the Tuberculosis Association, a non-official organization, examinations of young children who are known to have been exposed to the infection of tuberculosis are being conducted at the clinic building. The health department is furnishing the quarters and one of its nurses to aid in the work. The X-ray equipment is made available when requested, the Tuberculosis Association paying for the materials used and for the extra time of the operator. It is too early to furnish actual results but it is believed that the effort is well worth while.

Venereal disease division.—Two thousand five hundred and fifty-four new patients applied for examination or treatment during the year. Of this number 666 were white and 1,888 colored. Five thousand three hundred and sixty-three injections and 4,955 mercury injections were given for the treatment of syphilis.

Three hundred and twenty-four patients suffering from gonorrhea were also given appropriate treatments. The total number of visits made to the dispensary by all patients was 18,925. Of the total number of patients treated at the clinic, 451 were under 15 years of age; and 50 of these were under 5 years of age. The two social workers of the service made 3,453 visits to the homes of patients.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The health officer again calls attention to the need for a more adequate medical and dental service for the public schools in the District. He states that the present corps of doctors, dentists, and nurses is entirely inadequate to give the pupils in the public schools the supervision they should receive, and that with a more adequate force of inspectors and nurses much more can be done than is now possible. It is of utmost importance that the children in the public schools should be in good physical condition in order that they may pursue their studies in a comfortable and efficient manner. With an adequate corps assigned to this work it would at least be possible to examine every child as it enters school, and that whatever, if any, defects it may have can early be discovered and the appropriate treatment applied.

The number of medical and dental inspectors and nurses has remained the same for a good many years, although the school popula-

tion has rapidly increased, The four dental clinics which have been operating for several years have done a great amount of work, but in the opinion of the health officer more of these clinics should be provided to serve other sections of the District that are now practically without such service.

The total number of physical examinations or inspections made during the last school year was 61,947, This number includes 4,568 pupils in the first grades and kindergarten; 4,536 in other grades, and 2,116 applicants for permits to work under the provisions of the "child labor law."

Three hundred and sixty-three applicants for teaching positions and 440 for admission to the normal schools were given a complete physical examination.

During the year 5,185 pupils were excluded from school for cause. Of 3,890 pupils examined in the kindergarten and first grades 91.8 per cent were found to have some physical defect, such as defective teeth, diseased tonsils, substandard nutrition, enlarged glands, defective nasal breathing, anemia, defective vision, skin disease, chronic nasal catarrh, pulmonary diseases, nervous diseases, orthopedic troubles, defects of speech, heart disease, defective hearing, diseases of the eye, and other ailments. It is true that many of the defects found were of more or less minor importance, which nevertheless should be corrected.

During the school term 2,094 pupils were immunized against diphtheria. This immunization was carried on in the public schools by the contagious disease service of the health department, but for the lack of funds this work had to be much curtailed.

The dental operators treated a total of 4,367 pupils during the school term and in 81.3 per cent the pupils had all their dental work completed. School nurses cared for a total of 18,828 pupils.

FOOD INSPECTION

The total number of food producing and vending establishments registered at the close of the fiscal year was 4,454, an increase of 99 as compared with the preceding year. A total of 106,877 inspections were made, averaging 22.22 times each of these establishments were inspected during the year.

One thousand four hundred and six dairy farms authorized to ship milk or cream into the District of Columbia were registered at the close of the fiscal year. These dairy farms, practically all of which are located outside the District of Columbia, were each inspected on an average of 4.69 times during the year.

The total amount of fines and forfeitures collected by the courts for violation of food laws was \$1,820.

SANITARY INSPECTION

The total number of official visits made by the sanitary inspection service was 95,961, which exceeds by 5,506 the number of inspections made the preceding year. Nuisances were abated in 9,676 instances, while 109 notices were pending at the close of the fiscal year.

In 30 instances, nuisances existing on the property of certain non-resident owners, were abated by the District and the cost assessed against the property as provided by law.

Manufacture and sale of mattresses.—The total number of establishments where mattresses are manufactured, renovated, or sold, registered in the District at the close of the fiscal year, was 255. The number of visits made to these establishments was 1,965.

Boarding homes for children.—Two hundred and thirty-five of these places were registered at the close of the year. Much care has been exercised in determining the fitness of these homes before a permit has been issued to maintain such a place.

Alley houses.—It is believed that the sanitary condition surrounding the homes located in certain public alleys in the District has much improved, as during the fiscal year approximately 12,000 inspections were made and it was found necessary in only 652 instances to serve notice for the abatement of a nuisance.

Pediatric establishments.—One hundred and four persons have qualified and were registered at the close of the fiscal year.

Smoke inspection.—During the year 10,805 observations were made and as a result 91 cases were referred to corporation counsel for violation of the smoke law. The fines and forfeitures amounted to \$935.

Eight-hour female labor law.—There was a total of 8,101 inspections made in the enforcement of this law. The fines and forfeitures paid for violation of the female labor law amounted to \$630.

CHILD HYGIENE SERVICE

The child hygiene service continues to make a satisfactory growth. Provision is made in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1930 for the establishment of an additional child hygiene station. This station, which will be located at No. 518 M Street NW., will be opened just after the beginning of the next fiscal year and will serve a section of the city that has heretofore been without such service. It is the intention of the department to move the station which has for several years past been operated at No. 925 Twenty-second Street NW., to 2304 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., where the accommodations and facilities are much better. This change will be made July 1, 1929. An earnest effort has been made to create more interest in prenatal clinics and the health department has now in operation three of these clinics. The total number of visits made by expectant mothers to these clinics was 702, of which 651 were colored and 51 white. The total number of visits made by children to the various stations was 49,560, an increase of 1,292 as compared with the preceding year.

The nurses in this service also made a total of 31,195 visits to the homes of children, an increase of 4,736 as compared with the preceding year.

The pound service.—During the fiscal year 6,768 animals were handled at the pound. Fees collected in the sale of animals amounted to \$2,653.81.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

Eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-four (8,994) births, 484 stillbirths, and 7,239 deaths were recorded during the year.

Three thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (3,878) transcripts from the records of births and deaths were issued.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Board of Public Welfare, in its annual report, reviews the activities of the institutions and agencies under its control in the several departments of child welfare, home care for dependent children, hospitals, care of the insane and feeble-minded, care of the aged and infirm, and reformatory and correctional institutions.

The number of children under the guardianship of the board on June 30, 1929, was 1,785 as compared with 1,772 on June 30, 1928. The number of commitments made to the board by the juvenile court was 671 as compared with 688 the preceding year. The board provides care and training for these children so far as possible in family homes, institutional care being used only for children in need of special care or treatment.

The number of beneficiaries under the act to provide home care for dependent children on June 30, 1929, was 473 as compared with 434 the preceding year. The families in which these children live are kept under constant supervision and allowances are reviewed at least once every six months.

The receiving home for children, established by virtue of an act approved May 21, 1928, was opened October 28, 1928, and 1,402 children were received from that time until June 30, 1929. The home provides temporary care for children detained by the police. It receives children up to the age of 17. No child under 17 is now detained in a police station or jail, but is kept at this home.

The construction of the new Gallinger Hospital ward building was completed and the building opened for the reception of patients on June 22, 1929. This new building has a capacity of 304 and is equipped with every modern requirement and convenience for the best medical and surgical care of patients.

As a result of certain charges made in the local press the board made an exhaustive investigation of the conduct of Gallinger Hospital. The committee on investigation, while recommending the consideration of some minor changes, found that the hospital was efficiently conducted.

Substantial progress was made during the year in the erection of buildings at the reformatory and workhouse. The population of both institutions has increased, and on June 30 the number of prisoners at the workhouse was 685 and at the reformatory 439. The board is planning additional buildings at the reformatory with the hope that within the next year all the long-term prisoners, some of whom are now sent to Federal penitentiaries, may be received in our local institution. The industries at the penal institutions have been very greatly enlarged during the year. The estimated value of the products of the industries last year was \$215,854.49.

At the District Training School for Feeble-minded two additional dormitories have been completed and opened. The population on June 30, 1929, was 203. There are a number of applications pending action of the court.

The enlargement of the dormitories and dining room at the Home for Aged and Infirm authorized by Congress last winter are being carried out by the superintendent and the work is progressing satisfactorily. The inmate population of the home on June 30, 1929, was 449.

The board has continued actively the investigation as to the indigency of persons committed to the Government Hospital for

the Insane who are a charge upon the District of Columbia. It has also been active in the deportation of the insane and during the year, as a result of its investigations, 161 patients were taken from the roll of those chargeable to the District—134 by removal from the hospital and 27 by transfer from the District roll to the Army, Navy, Veterans' Bureau, or the United States Public Health Service.

ALIENIST

During the year there were 653 cases examined by the alienist at Gallinger and St. Elizabeths Hospitals. This shows an increase over last year of 55 cases. The number of cases committed to St. Elizabeths during the year was 415. Four cases were pronounced insane by the jury, but were not considered as dangerous.

During the year 24 official visits were made to St. Elizabeths Hospital.

There were 31 cases committed to the District Training School. Two days were required in court for these cases, while the number of days spent in court on the lunacy cases were 44.

Eighty-seven cases were examined for the various agencies as clinic cases at the Gallinger Hospital. Of these 87 clinic cases, 71 were referred by the Board of Public Welfare, 2 by the Catholic Charities, 2 by the Woman's Bureau, 3 by the Associated Charities, 5 by the Juvenile Protective Association, 1 by the Juvenile Court, 1 by the Visiting Nurses' Society, and 2 cases were referred by the fire department.

The alienist again recommends consideration of the appointment of a lunacy commission for the District of Columbia.

VETERINARY SURGEON

The veterinary surgeon reports that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, there was the usual amount of sickness and injuries generally occurring in the number of animals owned by the District of Columbia, but there was no outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease among the horses and mules. Three hundred hogs were treated as a preventive against hog cholera.

All horses or mules reported or found sick were treated either at their stables or at the city refuse hospital stable.

Four mules were purchased and examined for soundness. Seven horses were donated by the United States Government. Twenty-three horses and mules died from natural causes or were destroyed to prevent suffering, as they were of no value and incurable. Eleven horses and mules, which were of no further use to the District of Columbia, were sold.

All hogs and dairy cows at the various institutions are reported to be in good health.

There are now on hand 364 horses and mules and their condition is good.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE

The board of examiners in veterinary medicine for the District of Columbia reports that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, the board held two meetings, July 30, 1928, and June 27, 1929. Two applicants took the examination for license to practice veterinary medicine in the District and both passed.

Receipts and expenditures

Balance on hand June 30, 1928.....	\$63. 98	
Receipts during fiscal year 1929.....	10. 00	
		<u>\$73. 98</u>
Operating expenses.....		6. 39
Balance June 30, 1929.....		<u>67. 59</u>

CORONER

The coroner reports that during the year he made investigations to determine the causes of deaths as follows:

From natural causes.....	1, 318
From violence.....	350
By suicide.....	103
Homicide.....	<u>76</u>
Total.....	<u>1, 847</u>

He also reports that his office held 214 inquests and 267 autopsies. One thousand and seventy-seven bodies were received at the morgue.

BOARD OF PHARMACY

Nine meetings were held by the board of pharmacy for the transaction of business and the holding of examinations. Twelve applicants were licensed as pharmacists by examination, and 32 through reciprocity with their respective States.

Fourteen permits for the sale of poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides, by others than licensed pharmacists, were renewed.

The amendment of March 4, 1927, to the pharmacy act which required all licentiates of pharmacy who have been so licensed for a period of not less than three years prior to November 1, 1928, to reregister with this board, became effective. As the result, there were filed during the month of November 479 applications, all of which were accepted except 1, which was refused on account of the court and police record of the applicant.

RECEIPTS

Total receipts for period July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929.....		\$1, 843. 00
Balance in National Bank of Washington June 30, 1928..	\$1, 459. 90	
Cash on hand June 30, 1928.....	<u>119. 00</u>	
		<u>1, 578. 90</u>
Total receipts.....		<u>3, 421. 90</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Compensation of five members of board.....	1, 565. 00	
Printing and stationery.....	84. 90	
Clerical hire.....	250. 00	
Postage.....	15. 00	
Premium on bond.....	5. 00	
Engraving certificates.....	10. 00	
Advertising.....	31. 32	
Dues, pharmacy association.....	25. 00	
Allowance for delegates to conventions.....	125. 00	
Refund of examination fee.....	<u>10. 00</u>	
		<u>2, 121. 22</u>
Balance in National Bank of Washington June 30, 1929...	1, 112. 68	
Cash on hand June 30, 1929.....	<u>188. 00</u>	
		<u>1, 300. 68</u>
Total disbursements.....		<u>3, 421. 90</u>

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

The board of dental examiners reports that the annual registration of dentists and dental hygienists was successfully accomplished and annual certificates for 1929 issued to each. Five hundred and eighty-eight dentists and 32 dental hygienists were registered as of July 1, 1929.

The Annual Bulletin (No. 5) was prepared, printed, and mailed on February 1 to each practitioner registered therein. The list of dentists and dental hygienists contained in this bulletin is kept current for the benefit of the public and the profession.

Examinations were held in January and June, and, as a result, 26 dentists and 4 dental hygienists were passed by the board. Twenty-five dentists failed to secure passing marks.

During the year the license of one dentist was revoked. A number of cases were investigated, but not sufficient evidence was found to warrant prosecution.

Receipts and disbursements

RECEIPTS		
Balance of cash on hand July 1, 1928.....		\$846. 78
Annual registration of dentists.....	\$1, 170. 00	
Annual registration, oral hygienists.....	68. 00	
Registration penalties:		
Dentists.....	50. 00	
Oral hygienists.....	5. 00	
Examinations:		
Dentists.....	1, 050. 50	
Oral hygienists.....	40. 50	
Certificates.....	31. 00	
		2, 415. 00
		3, 261. 78
EXPENDITURES		
Board members' compensation.....	1, 300. 00	
Salary, clerk.....	563. 00	
Conventions.....	130. 00	
Printing.....	95. 25	
Miscellaneous.....	366. 80	
		2, 455. 05
Cash on hand June 30, 1929.....		806. 73

NURSES EXAMINING BOARD

The nurses examining board held 14 meetings, and 2 examinations of applicants for registration as nurses, during the fiscal year. Two hundred and sixty-nine students were examined, of whom 255 passed, and 14 failed. One hundred and twenty of those who were successful, passed with honor. Seventy-one nurses were registered by reciprocity with other jurisdictions, and two under the waiver. The total number of nurses registered was 328. Thirteen applications for registration by reciprocity are pending.

Four inspections of schools of nursing were made. St. Elizabeths Training School made the highest general average, i. e., 90.11%, at the examinations held in November, 1928. Out-of-town schools made the highest general average, i. e., 92, at the examinations held in 1929.

The board expressed its appreciation of the assistance rendered by the commissioners in furthering the enactment of the act of March 2, 1929, amending the act of February 9, 1907, providing for nurse registration.

Receipts and expenditures

RECEIPTS

Balance brought forward.....	\$83. 60	
Fees collected.....	1, 983. 50	
From Graduate Nurse's Association.....	340. 00	
Interest on bank balance.....	11. 94	
		<u>\$2, 419. 04</u>

EXPENDITURES

Members compensation:		
Balance 1927-28.....	340. 00	
On account 1928-29.....	1, 100. 50	
Auditing.....	19. 50	
Filing cabinet.....	32. 50	
New certificates.....	70. 59	
Printing.....	114. 00	
Mimeographing.....	41. 55	
Reference books.....	4. 00	
Advertising.....	4. 90	
Engrossing certificates.....	114. 90	
Stenographers' fees.....	13. 50	
Stationery, tubes, etc.....	42. 75	
Registered mail and postage.....	74. 70	
Return fees.....	91. 00	
Canceled check.....	5. 00	
Exchange on foreign check.....	. 25	
		<u>2, 069. 64</u>
Balance in bank.....		349. 40

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures of the board of accountancy:

RECEIPTS

Total amount of fees received.....	\$735. 50	
Balance in bank July 1, 1928.....	423. 26	
Total.....		<u>1, 158. 76</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Compensation to three members for services in fiscal year 1928.....	\$423. 26	
Printing.....	178. 70	
Stationery and supplies.....	32. 80	
Certificates.....	10. 80	
Postage.....	10. 00	
Stenographic service.....	130. 00	
Advertising.....	29. 34	
Returned check.....	25. 00	
Protest charge on returned check.....	3. 00	
		<u>842. 90</u>
Balance in bank June 30, 1929.....		315. 86
Total.....		<u>1, 158. 76</u>

BOARD OF OPTOMETRY

The board of optometry during the fiscal year 1929 examined two applicants for registration, both of whom passed.

Twenty applicants have thus far passed the standard examination and 83 applicants have passed the limited examination.

The receipts and expenditures of the board were as follows:

RECEIPTS

Balance in Bank of Commerce & Savings, July 1, 1928.....	\$708. 39	
Total receipts from examination fees and renewals for period.....	530. 00	
		<u>\$1, 238. 39</u>

EXPENDITURES

Compensation, five members.....	\$100. 00	
Salary of secretary-treasurer.....	250. 00	
Premium on bond.....	5. 00	
Advertising.....	16. 46	
Stamps and phone.....	25. 00	
Stenographers fee.....	5. 00	
Dues, international boards of examiners.....	50. 00	
Lewis Kraskin.....	1. 00	
Printing.....	20. 00	
Engraving.....	2. 90	
Two registrations in Supreme Court.....	1. 00	
Refund of one examination fee.....	25. 00	
		<u>\$501. 36</u>
Balance in Bank of Commerce & Savings, June 30, 1929.....		737. 03
		<u>1, 238. 39</u>

BOARD OF EXAMINERS AND REGISTRARS OF ARCHITECTS

During the year the board held 14 meetings and conducted 11 verbal senior examinations, as well as conducted the regular pre-scribed semiannual written examinations in April and November.

Registration by verbal senior examination was granted to 11 applicants.

Registration by full written examination was granted to four applicants and refused to four.

Registration by partial written examination to those holding degrees in architecture from accredited architectural schools was granted to four applicants.

George W. Dalzell was retained during the year by the board as counsel and the board has had under discussion with him certain apparent violations of the amended act passed by the Seventieth Congress.

The board has retained membership in the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and from time to time has taken up with the council general matters of policy and has received from it information as to the status of a number of applicants for registration from other States. The annual fee for this membership and service is \$25.

In accordance with the provisions of the amended act above referred to, the board fixed the fee for renewal of certificates at \$10 for the year 1928-29 and the fee for reinstatement of expired certificates at \$11, if the renewal is made in the month of June following the expiration, and shall be increased \$1 on the first of each calendar month thereafter until \$20 shall have been reached.

The receipts and expenditures of the board were as follows:

RECEIPTS

Applications, certificates, and renewals.....	\$1, 858. 00	
Interest on checking account.....	25. 90	
Interest on savings account.....	51. 68	
		\$1, 935. 58
Cash on deposit July 1, 1928, in National Savings & Trust Co.:		
Checking account.....	1, 530. 79	
Savings account.....	500. 00	
		2, 030. 79
Total.....		3, 966. 37

DISBURSEMENTS

Operating expenses.....		1, 239. 04
Cash on deposit June 30, 1929, in National Savings & Trust Co.:		
Checking account.....	\$2, 175. 65	
Savings account.....	551. 68	
		2, 727. 33
Total.....		3, 966. 37

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The public employment service in the District of Columbia found positions for a large number of applicants for work, as follows:

Clerical and professional.....	1, 626
Hotel and sales.....	2, 027
Domestic.....	15, 207
Skilled and unskilled labor.....	13, 790
Total for year ending June 30, 1929.....	32, 650

COMPENSATION OF INJURED EMPLOYEES

Compensation to injured employees of the District of Columbia through the Employees' Compensation Commission, for the year ended June 30, 1929, was provided and disbursed as follows:

Department	Number of cases	Compensated	Not compensated	Amount
Building inspector.....	1		1	
City refuse.....	207	95	112	\$4, 273. 84
Corporation counsel.....	1		1	
District of Columbia morgue.....	1		1	
District of Columbia repair shop.....	44	12	32	2, 074. 59
Electrical.....	8	1	7	16. 00
Fire (mechanical).....	6	1	5	80. 51
Health.....	5		5	
Highway.....	74	33	41	2, 328. 45
Library.....	1		1	
License.....	1		1	
Municipal architect.....	8	3	5	15. 50
Playgrounds.....	9	2	7	72. 88
Plumbing.....	1		1	
Public schools.....	85	47	38	1, 152. 44
Purchasing.....	6	3	3	401. 86
Recorder of deeds.....	4	4		479. 23
Sewer.....	41	12	29	256. 37
Superintendent of buildings.....	13	3	10	398. 89
Trees and parkings.....	25	12	13	815. 68
Water.....	34	5	29	276. 62
Weights and markets.....	3	1	2	45. 00
Welfare.....	19	6	13	177. 69
Total.....	597	240	357	12, 865. 55

RECEIPTS

1929 appropriation.....	\$28, 000. 00
Deficiency, 1929.....	4, 000. 00
Refund.....	1, 193. 07
Transferred from 1927 appropriation.....	100. 16
	<u>\$33, 293. 23</u>

EXPENDITURES

Temporarily injured.....	12, 865. 55
Permanently injured (5).....	3, 856. 62
Widows (8) dependents (10).....	4, 733. 80
Hospitals.....	2, 867. 70
Physicians.....	3, 718. 82
Nurses.....	3, 256. 00
Artificial limbs.....	348. 50
Balance.....	1, 646. 24
	<u>33, 293. 23</u>

Expenditures during the first 15 days of the fiscal year 1930, necessary to liquidate claims arising in the latter part of the fiscal year 1929, exceeded the balance left in the 1929 appropriation by more than \$200.

ROADWAY PAVEMENTS

The accompanying table shows the area in square yards of new roadway pavements laid and old roadway pavements resurfaced during the year, with the total in square yards and miles of the various kinds of pavements at the close of the fiscal year.

Comparative statement showing character and extent of roadway pavements

	Existing amount on June 30, 1928		New pavements laid during year (square yards)	Pavements replaced during year (square yards)	Existing amount on June 30, 1929	
	Square yards	Miles			Square yards	Miles
Sheet asphalt and coal tar.....	3, 595, 508	191. 77	12, 911	1 25, 908	3, 582, 511	191. 19
Asphalt block.....	532, 594	26. 94		1 12, 911 2 33, 085 3 5, 275	481, 323	24. 37
Asphaltic surface.....	265, 736	16. 86	36, 041		301, 777	18. 68
Miscellaneous pavements.....	5, 931	. 23	114, 598		120, 529	7. 29
Durax block.....	31, 679	1. 13			31, 679	1. 13
Asphaltic or bituminous concrete:						
On concrete base.....	76, 302	4. 28			76, 302	4. 28
On stone base.....	38, 909	2. 16			38, 909	2. 16
Cement concrete.....	1, 181, 372	63. 08	1 62, 332 2 268, 645	1 2, 067 2 10, 115 3 889	1 500, 167	81. 67
Granite block or rubble.....	241, 474	13. 76		4 8, 450	232, 135	13. 33
Vitrified block.....	17, 390	1. 04			17, 390	1. 04
Cobble.....	36, 374	1. 52			36, 374	1. 52
Macadam (estimated).....	1, 503, 717	102. 95		1 42, 901 2 96, 033	1, 364, 783	94. 06
Gravel and unimproved (estimated).....			179. 83			182. 53
Gutters on asphalt streets.....	256, 929		840		257, 769	
Pavements maintained by street railways.....	616, 807				616, 807	
Gutters on asphaltic concrete.....	9, 723				9, 723	
Total.....	8, 410, 445	805. 55	495, 367	237, 634	8, 668, 178	623. 85

1 Replaced with cement concrete.

2 Replaced with sheet asphalt.

3 Replaced with asphaltic surface.

4 101,598 square yards asphaltic concrete (concrete, granite block, and macadam base); 13,190 square yards asphaltic covering (concrete and granite block base); total, 114,598.

5 Whole cost yardage.

6 Replaced with miscellaneous pavement.

ROADWAY CONSTRUCTION

The field of activity of the year's work was well balanced. The average of the asphalt pavements resurfaced was in excess of 29 years. This latter activity comprised 84 items, over half of which were performed by the heater and cover methods. The construction of new roadways comprised 100 items, while there were 6 roadway widening items.

ROADWAY MAINTENANCE

Improved organization and processes for roadway maintenance were a pronounced characteristic of the year's work, resulting in economy of upkeep under the continually increasing stress of motor traffic and in an increase in public safety and convenience in the greater promptness of repairs. The processes of repairing cuts made for underground installations were changed from force account to contract.

BRIDGES

Structures under the control of the commissioners were continuously maintained, including the laying of new floors on the Chain Bridge, Pierce Mill Bridge, and Twentieth Street Bridge over Piney Branch. A new bridge was constructed at Military Road over Rock Creek. A new floor system and roadway surface was installed on the Highway Bridge across the Potomac River. The reconstruction of the M Street Bridge across Rock Creek was placed under contract and work thereon was commenced. The rebuilding of the Virginia abutment of the Chain Bridge was completed.

INSPECTION OF ASPHALTS AND CEMENTS

Chemical and physical tests were made of engineering construction material to the amount of 2,860. Core drill samples of concrete pavements were systematically made, and latterly sample concrete beam tests of these pavements were made to establish individual curing times for the pavements and to determine the earliest safe date for the opening of each thoroughfare to traffic.

COORDINATION OF SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE WORK

The organization for the coordination of surface and subsurface projects in connection with the public works was completed during the latter part of the fiscal year. The system, while in operation during only the last two and one-half months of the year, made possible the more orderly prosecution of highway and underground projects, reflecting a decided saving to District departments and public-utility corporations.

This new procedure includes the positive accomplishment prior to the new paving or the repaving of a street or alley of all underground installations within the area of the work that are to be or should be made, including notice to each individual abutting property owner and request for his cooperation in respect to private service connections, as well as posted notices to like effect on the street to be paved.

Applications for street openings and cuts in existing pavements and for extension of underground systems and service connections have been studied and held to a minimum consistent with progress,

growth, and demand. All projects, other than those of a minor nature, and service connections were assigned, upon application, time for prosecution so as to avoid undue congestion or conflict in the carrying out of a large construction program by many different agencies.

This detail was put into operation shortly after the start of the construction season (on April 15, 1929), and from then to the end of the fiscal year 733 applications were approved and issued—442 to District departments and 291 to public-utility corporations.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE

The work of the surveyor's office is divided into three classes:

1. Work performed for private parties for which fees are charged as prescribed by the commissioners.
2. Work for various departments of the Federal and District Governments for which no fees are charged.
3. Work done in connection with condemnation of land for streets, alleys, parks, school and playground sites, etc.

SUBDIVISIONS

There has been an increase in subdivision work over the previous year. The recording of these subdivisions has created many new streets, squares, and lots. Owing to drainage and grade matters and also zoning regulations, careful cooperation between the various departments of the District is essential.

STREET EXTENSIONS

During the past year 51 streets were affected by condemnation or dedication, portions of which were thereby acquired and placed upon the record books of the surveyor's office, these not including street areas acquired by subdivision.

CONDEMNATION OF STREETS, ROADS, ALLEYS, AND SMALL PARKS

The appropriation of \$5,000 for this purpose should be substantially increased. It has been found very advantageous in the purchase of small parcels for the widening of streets and alleys for drainage purposes and the widening of sharp turns at intersections, but is entirely too small for the acquisition of park land.

HIGHWAY PLAN

The work of this office is constantly increasing. In connection with the opening of streets in accordance with the highway plan, it frequently develops that parcels of land are so cut that the remaining parcels are of little value. It is believed that the commissioners should have authority granted for excess condemnation. This, of course, would require legislation.

CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS

During the past year there were 45 condemnation cases pending in court, of which 37 were for streets, parks, school and playground sites, and 8 for alleys. Five cases were confirmed by the court, 4 being alley cases. The total amount awarded as damages for the

condemnations confirmed, plus court costs, was \$17,205.14 and the total amount assessed as benefits \$17,205.76.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

This office has on file approximately 2,000 deeds from private parties to the District of Columbia for school and playground property, rights of way for sewer and water mains, etc., and the number is being increased annually. There is no record in map form of this property owned by the District. The property should be platted in books of record. This work would require an appropriation for necessary services and supplies.

TREES AND PARKING

The number of trees planted along the curbs on the streets in the District of Columbia at the close of the fiscal year was 108,759, a net increase of 2,194 trees. During the fiscal year 4,238 young trees were planted in their permanent positions. The work of extending the tree system in the suburbs and hitherto unplanted localities resulted in 2,247 young trees being planted along many improved thoroughfares. The sum of \$30,717.42 was expended for labor and material to plant trees.

A total of 2,468 trees were removed during the year for various reasons. A majority of these trees stood at the curb line. The cost of removing 1,786 trees was paid from the appropriation for the trees and parking department at a total cost of \$13,290.31. One hundred and thirty-two trees were removed by private individuals under authority of permits granted by the District, without cost to public funds. The cost of other trees removed was paid from the appropriations for other departments and whole cost deposits.

One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three sycamore maple, 2,223 sugar maple, 1,099 Norway maple, and 684 American elm seedlings were transplanted at Fort Dupont nursery and 3,045 sycamore maple, 1,865 sugar maple, 827 gingko, 2,487 American elm, 415 Japanese elm, 840 sweet gum, 714 red oak, and 1,048 Spanish water oak seedlings at the Poplar Point nursery. The sum of \$14,616.64 was expended for labor, teams, fertilizer, etc. for nursery work.

During the year 14,737 trees were trimmed at a total cost of \$12,252.10. The removal of broken limbs, trees, etc., from the streets caused by storms resulted in an expenditure of \$1,540.94.

Thirty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight trees were sprayed for the extermination of leaf-eating insects, at a total cost of \$2,458.92. One thousand eight hundred and eleven trees were sprayed for the extermination of scale, at a total cost of \$267.60.

The cultivation of 21,809 young trees involved the expenditure of \$4,865.51.

The removal of weeds from uninclosed public parking and tree spaces was undertaken at a total cost of \$4,569.54.

The sum of \$483.10 was expended in treating the cavities in 11 elm, 3 Norway maple, 4 sugar maple, 8 linden, and 4 pin oak trees that stood at the curb line and 2 silver maple trees that stood in the public parking.

The height of 456 retaining walls was passed on, and 751 permits were issued affecting the grade of the parking in connection with building operations in the residential districts.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE

For the fiscal year just ended the appropriation for street cleaning was \$500,000 and that for the removal of refuse was \$950,000.

The amount of miscellaneous refuse to be collected and disposed of is increasing yearly, and the nuisance arising from burning this material on the dumps became so great this past year as to necessitate the elimination of this method of disposal in the District and the operation of the trash-disposal plant during the night as well as during the day for the greater part of the year. This method of disposal and the operation of two shifts added materially to the cost of this work, and it also has been a severe strain on the furnaces and mechanical appliances at the plant, but the resulting freedom from smoke on the property adjacent to the dumps, where refuse formerly was burned, justified the additional cost. The incinerators authorized by act of Congress approved March 4, 1929, are an urgent necessity, and it is hoped that funds for their construction will be made available soon after the Congress convenes in December.

The garbage-disposal plant produced 2,786,079 pounds of grease, which sold for \$195,203.77. A considerable amount of work, costing over \$8,000, was done at Cherry Hill, Va., in the way of substantial repairs and betterments to this plant. It is expected to continue this work during the coming year.

During the past season it was found necessary to dispose of a considerable amount of trash and street-cleaning material collected by hauling to dumps in Virginia. In all of the several services of this department it is becoming increasingly important to do away with horse-drawn vehicles and to substitute motor trucks. The animals we have are getting too old for heavy work, and the hauls to the disposal points have become too long for their satisfactory and economic use. In another year or two it is believed the department should be entirely motorized.

From the appropriation for street cleaning \$12,244.57 was expended last winter for clearing the streets of snow. Two small mechanical snow loaders were purchased and operated successfully.

A general increase in wages was recommended by the wage board and granted the per diem employees during the year. Notwithstanding this increased cost for labor, the work was carried on in increased amounts, and the unit cost of the various methods of cleaning and of the other services were kept at a favorable figure.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

The estimated value of building operations during the year was \$47,743,195, an increase of \$10,007,025 as compared with the previous year. The increase may be attributed in a large measure to the numerous large projects and the resumption on a smaller scale of speculative building.

The number of permits issued was 9,620, an insignificant decrease of 182 as compared with the previous year. Business buildings numbered 247, whereas there were 580 in 1928. The number of apartments was 70, as against 59, and that of dwellings 1,423, as compared with 1,539 for the previous year. The total number of new buildings

was 1,740, as compared with 2,178 in 1928. The number of repairs was 6,015, as compared with 5,019 for the previous year.

Permits for signs issued numbered 1,629, as compared with 1,651 for the previous year.

There were 2,993 triyearly inspections of elevators, an increase of 304, as compared with last year. Checks totaling \$3,508.75 were received, paying for 2,807 inspections. There were 973 licenses issued to the operators of elevators. The number of new installations approved for use during this period totaled 120.

There were 5,669 certificates of occupancy issued, an increase of 2,490 as compared with the figure of last year of 3,179. These certificates were a source of revenue in the amount of \$5,384.

The total number of inspections of fire escapes, apartments, fire equipment, places of public assemblage, entertainments, etc., was 2,651, while the fees collected were \$1,458.

The amount collected in fees from the operation of the building inspection division was \$65,627.50, an increase of \$3,859.75, as compared with the previous year, while the total expenditure, including salaries, was \$125,088.82.

PLUMBING AND PLUMBING INSPECTIONS

There were 52,160 inspections during the year by the plumbing inspection division, slightly less than during the previous fiscal year. There were, however, increased number of inspections on plumbing construction work proper, but the number of inspections on complaint work, such as leaky roofs, defective rain leaders, improper surface drainage, and wet cellars, showed a very decided decline.

PLUMBING BOARD

The plumbing board held 23 meetings and examined 85 candidates for licenses as master plumber and gas fitter, of whom 11 passed and were granted licenses.

At the close of the year there were 276 licensed as master plumbers and gas fitters and 6 licensed as master gas fitters only.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE STATIONS

Four public convenience stations were operated 18 hours daily throughout the year. It is estimated that the facilities of the stations were used about thirteen and one-half million times during the year. The cash receipts through the use of pay compartments, telephone commissions, public scales, shoe-shining machines, etc., amounted to \$5,562.73, about 20 per cent of the cost of the operation of the stations.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS

Nine hundred and sixteen steam boilers were inspected by the inspector of steam boilers, including 73 boilers belonging to the District of Columbia. Eight boilers were condemned as unfit for use. The compensation of the inspector of steam boilers is paid from the fees collected from owners of boilers, but no fees were received for inspecting boilers for the District of Columbia. The total amount of fees recorded was \$4,215 and the expense of inspection \$781.55, leaving a net compensation of \$3,433.45 for the inspector.

EXAMINATION OF STEAM ENGINEERS

The board of examiners of steam engineers held 50 meetings and examined 497 applicants, of whom 368 were found competent and 129 incompetent. Of the 368 found competent, 175 related to licenses issued for the operation of gas-fired pressing machines.

CONDEMNATION OF INSANITARY BUILDINGS

During the past fiscal year the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings held 6 meetings and served 251 condemnation orders. Eight hundred and twenty-seven buildings were examined, of which 136 were razed and 263 repaired, while on 185 no action was taken. Seventy cases are pending. One hundred and seventy-three cases were held for future action of the board.

Repairs to the estimated value of \$71,330 were made and approximately 1,180 occupants were benefited by such repairs. Eight hundred and sixteen persons were required to secure other living quarters through action of the board.

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

During the year 21 buildings were under construction, as follows: McKinley High School, including auditorium, gymnasium, and power house, which was completed September 14, 1928; contract for the construction of a stadium and improvement of roads, walks, etc., at this school will be completed May 1, 1930; Gallinger Municipal Hospital, which was completed May 15, 1929; Gordon Junior High School, which was completed November 3, 1928; 8-room addition to the Barnard School, including gymnasium and assembly hall, which was completed September 6, 1928; Garnet-Patterson Junior High School, which was completed December 19, 1928; Potomac Heights School, 4-room extensible building, which was completed November 1, 1928; 8-room addition to the Margaret Murray Washington Vocational School, which was completed December 13, 1928; District Training School, construction of two additional dormitories, cow barn, hayloft and equipment, implement and tool house, which were completed April 3, 1929; contract for construction of a steel-girder bridge across Little Patuxent River at the above-named school was completed April 1, 1929; construction of an addition to the electrical department storehouse, which was completed November 10, 1928; addition of gymnasium and assembly hall to the Wheatley School, which was completed January 3, 1929; 6-room addition to the Bryan School, which was completed March 26, 1929; E. A. Paul Junior High School, which will be completed December 1, 1929; John Quincy Adams School, 24-room building, including combination gymnasium and assembly hall, which will be completed December 1, 1929; Langdon School, 16-room building, including combination gymnasium and assembly hall, which will be completed about December 16, 1929; 4-room addition to S. J. Bowen School, which will be completed September 22, 1929; 10-room addition to Francis Junior High School, including gymnasium and lunch room, which will be completed September 9, 1929; 8-room addition to the Raymond School, including gymnasium and assembly hall, which will be completed October 23, 1929; addition of gymnasium and assembly hall to Takoma School, which will be completed about September 15,

1929; 8-room addition to the Morgan School, including a combination gymnasium and assembly hall, which will be completed December 26, 1929; Ben W. Murch School, 8-room extensible building, including combination gymnasium and assembly hall, which will be completed December 15, 1929; Burrville School, 8-room addition, including gymnasium and assembly hall, which will be completed October 19, 1929.

In addition to the preparation of plans and specifications for the above-mentioned buildings, plans and specifications for about 40 other items of work, such as alterations and repairs to buildings, heating installations, plumbing, and electrical work for the various buildings, have been prepared in this office, the contract prices therefor amounting to \$292,480.95.

The contracts entered into by this office during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1928, and ending June 30, 1929, amounted to \$2,785,822.32.

REPAIRS TO MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

All municipal buildings are kept in repair under the direction of the municipal architect.

The appropriations for repair work and the expenditures of some were as follows:

For the repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds, \$529,610 was appropriated. All of this amount was expended during the year.

For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds of the fire department, \$25,000 was appropriated. All of this amount was expended except \$3.33.

For repairs and improvements to police stations and station grounds, \$9,500 was appropriated. All of this amount was expended except \$191.52.

For repairs and alterations to police-court building, \$2,500 was appropriated. All of this amount was expended except \$73.37.

In addition to the above, repairs were made on various buildings to the amount of \$234,802.07 out of the appropriations controlled by other departments. Of this amount, \$99,939.43 was expended for improvements of public-school grounds.

WORKHOUSE AND REFORMATORY

The principal work done at the workhouse was the starting of the foundation of mess hall in building No. 1; completion of cells and interior work in building No. 2, made ready for occupancy; completion of roof on building No. 9 and building equipped with facilities for bathing inmates and for the storage, repair, and laundering of clothing; carried brickwork sill high in rear section of building No. 10; construction of building No. 11 and building equipped for use as a recreation hall temporarily.

The following permanent buildings at the workhouse were completed and in service on June 30: 6 dormitories, and 1 disciplinary dormitory with 38 cells and office for disciplinary officer. One dormitory and one mess hall are under construction.

The work done on the railroad consisted of a complete overhauling of the 45-ton steam locomotive by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. and the completion, in part, of a new spur on the track to the boiler house at the reformatory.

The principal work done at the brick plant consisted of the construction of two new kilns with stacks and construction of two new kilns on foundations of old kilns, using stacks and ducts of old kilns. One hundred new dryer cars were obtained, together with a number of flat cars and other equipment for handling bricks. A complete new pyrometer system was installed for indicating and recording the temperature of various brick kilns. Specifications were prepared and contract let for the installation of an electric vibrating screen for screening clay.

A new timber wharf, approximately 220 feet long, was constructed near Ninth and Water Streets SW., under supervision of the District of Columbia bridge department for the penal institutions. Treated southern pine timber was purchased for construction of four barges, two of which were completed and the third was under construction during June. One house boat was constructed for handling general supplies.

Preliminary studies were made for the establishment of a combined heating and electric power plant at the workhouse.

The principal work done at the reformatory was the completion of brickwork and roof on dormitories No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6, except part of roof on dormitory No. 4; completion of roofs, installation of interior equipment, and painting of dormitories No. 7, No. 8, and No. 9; painting of dormitories No. 10 and No. 11 and completion of interior equipment for occupancy; installation of shower baths, water heater, and other interior equipment in bath house No. 16; foundations placed and brickwork carried sill high on buildings No. 24 and No. 25; completion of building No. 26, except for interior equipment and painting.

The following permanent buildings at the reformatory were completed and in service on June 30: Nine dormitories, 2 disciplinary dormitories, 5 shops, 1 mess hall, 1 bathhouse, and 1 boiler house. Three dormitories, 1 assembly hall, 2 disciplinary dormitories, and 1 office and disciplinary building are under construction.

An athletic field with permanent seats was developed by filling in a ravine on north sides of buildings.

A new steel water-storage tank of 100,000 gallons capacity was constructed at the District of Columbia Reformatory under contract with the Youngstown Boiler & Tank Co. in the sum of \$8,180. Work was started May 6, 1929, and completed June 18, 1929.

Some studies were made and preliminary estimates were prepared for other improvements to the water supply.

HARBOR FRONT

Washington is at the head of navigation of the Potomac River, about 185 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The total available water front is about 18 miles, of which about 8 miles has been set aside by the Federal Government for its own use and for park purposes. The greater part of the wharf property under the control of the commissioners is located along the Washington Channel.

The harbor police station and dock, the dock of the fireboat, the District morgue, the municipal fish wharves and market, and the District workhouse wharf are located on the Washington Channel between N Street south and Thirteenth Street west. The balance

of this frontage is leased by steamboat companies, boathouses, warehouses, lumber dealers, etc.

The total income from wharf rentals, including the fish market, amounted to \$39,297.40, an increase of \$2,991.51 over the income for the last fiscal year.

The use of the District sand wharf for the receipt of sand and gravel has been discontinued and all material stored thereon was removed. Recommendation has been made that this wharf be transferred to the workhouse authorities in order to afford increased storage facilities for brick and other Occoquan products.

The wharf committee renews its recommendation that early action be taken for the development and improvement of the water front along the north side of the Washington Channel between Fourteenth Street west and P Street south.

DISTRICT BUILDING

The care and maintenance of the District Building embraced the power plant, woodwork and paint shop, electrical shop, blue print and photograph shop, the watch force, cleaning and laboring forces, and the elevator force.

There were purchased and installed 36 door interlocks, 1 at each landing of each passenger elevator. Two hand-drying machines were purchased and installed in two lavatories; as the result of their use the saving in paper towels has more than paid for the dryers. The roof of the District Building is in need of repair.

There were consumed 2,323 tons of coal, purchased at an average cost of \$5.29126 per ton, which ranged from 10.4 to 16 per cent ash. There were 535 $\frac{1}{3}$ cubic yards of ashes removed at \$0.34 per cubic yard. Numerous repairs were made to boilers, furnaces, and to the refrigerating, heating, and ventilating systems. One new pump was purchased and installed for use in conjunction with the water-cooling system. The total number of kilowatt-hours generated was 778,565. Of this there were used for lighting 605,370, for elevators 50,580, and for miscellaneous motors 122,615 kilowatt-hours. The pneumatic-tube system was in operation 3,522 hours, the heating system 5,124 hours, and the ventilating system 1,249 hours.

Repairs and replacements were made throughout the building by the woodwork and paint shop and by the electrical shop. There were 205,881 square feet of blue printing completed at a cost of \$5,184.06, and photographs, photostats, and maps totaling \$369.88.

STREET LIGHTING

There are 27,513 public lamps of all kinds in the avenues, streets, alleys, etc., under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Of these 8,958 are gas and 18,555 electric; of the gas lamps, 8,412 are single-burner mantle, 60 candlepower; 358 are double-burner mantle, 120 candlepower; and 188 are small flat flame, 8 candlepower, for designation purposes; of the electric, 1,425 are magnetite arc, 16,676 are incandescent, ranging from 60 to 1,000 candlepower each (32 per cent of 60 and 100), and 454 are incandescent of about 10 candlepower for "designation."

There was a net increase during the year of 1,165 lamps.

The increase in aggregate candlepower of the street-lighting system under the jurisdiction of the commissioners is from approxi-

mately 6,037,000 to approximately 6,865,000, about 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The increase in annual charges is, however, only about 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. The cost rate, in annual rate charges, on the total installation was reduced from 11.97 cents to 11.44 cents per candlepower year.

The total gas lighting has been reduced by more than 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and from about 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to less than 8 per cent of the total candlepower.

The approved project of improved lighting has been further advanced, with continued but less exclusive attention to highways and full attention to anticipation of paving. There has been some comprehensive treatment of areas, as distinguished from through lines of thoroughfare.

Of 6.6 ampere lamps (rating 1,120 candlepower and 7.17 cents per candlepower year), the number in service was increased by 150 to 1,386; of 4-ampere arc lamps (rating 430 candlepower and 14.75 cents per candlepower year) the number in service was decreased by 17 to 39. The improved arc lamp retains a place in "planned lighting," not only by reason of its high economy but because its color characteristic is valuable in contrast with that of lighted show windows. Example of recent arc-lamp installation is Ninth Street from Pennsylvania Avenue to U Street NW.

Of incandescent lamps of 1,000 candlepower, 600 candlepower, 400 candlepower, and 250 candlepower combined, the number in service was increased by 2,672; of 100 candlepower and 60 candlepower, decreased by 646; net increase, 2,026. Among the prominent items of new incandescent lighting are: (a) R Street, Sixth Street to Massachusetts Avenue, NW.; (b) Virginia Avenue, Second to Eleventh Streets SE., and from B to Twenty-sixth Street NW.; (c) Minnesota Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue to Eighteenth Street SE.; (d) Conduit Road, Foxall Road to District line NW.

Of the mantle gas lamps, the number of single-burner in service was decreased by 790 and of double-burner decreased by 199; the decrease in mantles was 11.52 per cent, compared with 11.02 per cent and 8.26 per cent in the next two preceding years and compared with increases in earlier years.

Of the designation lamps in service, there was a net increase of 64 electric, a decrease of 69 gas; net overall decrease of 5. These lamps are used mostly to maintain a red light on post bearing a fire-alarm box.

The maintenance and operation (not the installation) of traffic signal lights was transferred to the street-lighting appropriation. The overall installation was increased during the year by 523, from 200 to 723 lights; the installation at the end of the fiscal year consists of 560 single-face, one-way, 60-watt fixtures, with amber overlap on basis of 50-second cycles with 10 second overlapping in each cycle, and an aggregate of 163 of 6 variants.

SIGNALS SYSTEM—FIRE ALARM, POLICE PATROL, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

There were 943 fire-alarm boxes in service at the end of the year—813 on underground and 130 on overhead wires—a net increase of 1 over the preceding year; 4 boxes were changed from overhead to underground connection; 4,185 box and local fire alarms (exclusive of "additional" alarms) were received and transmitted during the year, of which 301 were false alarms.

There were 533 police-patrol boxes in service at the end of the year—438 on underground and 95 on overhead wires—an increase of 3 over the preceding year; 2 boxes were changed from overhead to underground connection.

There were 1,881 telephones connected to the District system at the end of the year and 29 in use as portable sets by fire and electrical departments, an increase of 61 in the year.

There was no change in the number of cells of storage battery in service on fire alarm, police patrol, and local circuits—2,692.

There were, of the distribution equipment of the composite signals system (fire alarm, police patrol, and telephone), at the end of the year, a grand total of 8,852 miles of conductor, of which 8,670 are underground and 182 miles overhead, an increase of 125 miles underground.

REGULATION OF ELECTRIC WIRING

The number of permits issued for installation of electrical wires and apparatus on private premises was 14,947; fees paid to collector of taxes, \$30,614.

There are of record in streets, avenues, alleys, etc., of the District of Columbia, in the service of the United States, the District of Columbia, and public-service companies, wire-carrying poles to the number of 29,273, of which 761 are Government owned.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

The construction and maintenance of the sewerage and sewage disposal system of the District of Columbia is placed under a department in charge of the sanitary engineer.

The length of main and pipe sewers constructed during the year was 26.45 miles. The total length of main and pipe sewers on June 30, 1929, was 923.53 miles, of which 181.17 were main sewers and 742.36 miles were pipe sewers. In addition to the sewers constructed during the year, 766 storm-water catch basins were constructed, bringing the total now in use to 8,271.

There was expended during the year on new extensions of the sewerage system the sum of \$1,141,403.54 and on the sewage disposal system \$58,848.14. The total cost of the sewerage system to June 30, 1929, was \$21,455,232.35 and of the sewage-disposal system to the same date was \$6,340,416.64, a total cost of \$27,795,648.99.

The main sewerage pumping station and three substations were in continuous operation throughout the year. The pumpage of sewage and storm water at the main station amounted to 30,211,645,000 gallons during the year. The Poplar Point substation pumped 1,318,403,348 gallons, the Rock Creek substation 1,341,848,000 gallons, and the Earle Place substation 487,878 gallons. Eliminating Rock Creek and Earle Place substations, which deliver their discharge to the main station, the above indicates a mean daily discharge through the outfall sewer of 86,383,694 gallons, a considerable increase over the previous year.

The coal consumption fell to 4,256 tons, 167 tons less than the previous year, although the total mechanical work performed was approximately 1.5 per cent greater.

The pollution of the Potomac River through the discharge of raw sewage was approximately the same as for the preceding year, but not as bad as it has been during some recent years.

New pumps, motors, and starting equipment were installed during the year in Rock Creek substation, increasing the pumping capacity about fivefold. This equipment is automatic and has enabled the department to release two of the station attendants and to do away with the hauling of screenings.

During the latter part of the year a contract was let for the purchase of new motors, pumps, and starting equipment for Poplar Point substation. This action was necessitated by the increasing burden on this station and by the deterioration of the present equipment.

The storm of June 21-22 was unusual in character, inasmuch as the rate of precipitation for periods ranging from 15 minutes to 60 minutes exceeded the maximum rates of all storms of record during the previous 32 years, causing more complaints to be received than for any previous storm of record. While the records of the United States Weather Bureau indicated a maximum rate of precipitation of but 4.44, 3.02, and 1.81 for 15, 30, and 60 minute periods, respectively, gages of the sewer department located in other sections of the city indicated maximum rates of precipitation during these same periods of 6.63, 5.31, and 3.58 inches per hour.

Through research and cooperation with the United States Bureau of Standards and the interested public, the economical rerefining of used crank-case oil has been commercially effected, thereby offering the best positive relief from the menace of having such oils deposited in the public sewers, which has been found to be a menace to life and property.

WATER MAINS

During the year 116,122 linear feet of water main of various sizes were laid, being about 1.35 miles more than the preceding year, at an aggregated cost of \$540,563.48. The total length of water mains of all sizes is 794.15 miles.

WATER CONSUMPTION

The mean daily water consumption was 73,567,771 gallons, an approximate mean daily per capita consumption of 133 gallons. The District of Columbia pumping station on Bryant Street was called upon four times during the year to assist the new station at Dalecarlia.

WATER METERS

During the year 967 meters were installed, and 79,846, or 84.6 per cent, of the total water services are now metered.

PROCTOR L. DOUGHERTY,

SIDNEY F. TALIAFERRO,

WILLIAM B. LADUE,

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.